THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. XV.—NO. 109. PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, MAY 9, 1871. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

THE WILMINGTON FIRE.

Fire at the Shops of the P., W. and B. Railroad—Locomotives and Other Property Destroyed.

The Wilmington *Commercial* of last evening says:—

Shortly after 12 o'clock to-day, a fire broke out in the kindling-wood shop of George W. Bush, at the southeast corner of Water and French streets. It was quickly communicated to the oil store-house of the P., W. and B. Railroad shops, which stood immediately adjoining. (This was the general understanding, but it is stated to us by Mr. Bush and others who were promptly at hand, that the fire began in the oil-house itself.)

The flames spread with great rapidity, and in a few moments caught the roof of the locomotive round-house, which adjoined the oil-house, and speedily set fire to it and to a number of locomotives which stood in it. These are believed to have been about fifteen in number, none of which were removed. All these were badly burned, though some escaped more than others.

The Fire Department was promptly on the ground, but the large force of men employed in the shops were just at dinner Attempts were made to subdue the flames in the oil house, but it was stored with a large quantity of oil, tallow, waste, etc., and burned with the greatest fury, throwing out immense volumes of black smoke. The large office of George W. Bush soon caught fire, and was destroyed.

Efforts being at length mostly directed to cutting off the fire, at the point where the round-house adjoined the general repair shops, the flames were checked about half-past one o'clock.

The loss is heavy, but as most of it consists in the damage done to the locomotives, the extent and character of which can only be ascertained by machinests, upon a thorough examination, we can give no estimate approaching accuracy. The whole loss, however, will probably be from $50,000 or $75,000. Of this we estimate $25,000 to be on the locomotives alone, the remainder being on Mr. Bush's office, kindling-wood shop, and contents, his sloop (which was damaged as she lay at the wharf), and on the oil-house, pattern-shop, round-house, and others injured property, belonging to the railroad company. Our estimate of the damage to the locomotives will appear low to many who were present at the fire, but it is based on a hurried inspection made by one of the company's officers.

Mr. Bush is fully insured. All his books were saved out of his office.

Mr. Perry, master of machinery in Wilmington, was absent in Philadelphia, but came down with Superintendent Kenney on a special train. By the time of their arrival, however, the fire was under control.

The express train South was delayed about three-quarters of an hour. President Grant was not on board, as had been expected.

Sacrilegious Thieves—A Catholic Church Broken Open—Sacramental Service Stolen—The Poor Boxes Robbed.

The *Commercial* also has the following:—

Last night some villains entered Saint Peter's Roman Catholic Church, Sixth and West streets, and proceeded to ransack it for valuables. They stole the cups of two gold-plated chalices, two saboriums, one gold and one silver, two gold patents (a sort of plate used in connection with the chalices), all being articles used in the sacrament of "The Lord's Supper," as administered by that church. They also broke up a gold plated chalice, and, finding it to be plated, flung it contemptuously on the floor. They then proceeded to the boxes in the vestibule, into which contributions for the poor are dropped, rifled them, and made their escape with their booty unobserved. The candlesticks and other decorations of the altar were undisturbed.

THE GREAT RAILROAD LEASE.

Meeting of the Board of Directors at Trenton—A New Offer.

The lease of the united railroads of New Jersey to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company was submitted yesterday to the United Board of Directors at Trenton. The committee to whom the matter had been confided had a meeting on Saturday in Philadelphia, in conjunction with a similar committee from the Pennsylvania Company, and after eleven hours of debate all the provisions of the lease were finally agreed upon. Their work was approved by the Directors of the New Jersey companies yesterday and the meeting adjourned to give the Committee time to make the required alterations The directors will then have another meeting after which the lease will be submitted directly to the stockholders.

Before the meeting adjourned yesterday an offer was received from another powerful company, submitting proposals quite as favorable as those made by the Pennsylvania Central, offering, in addition, a bonus of nearly $1,000,000 This offer will, of course, affect materially the negotiations, but the matter will now rest with the stockholders. If the lease to the Pennsylvania Company is rejected by them, the second offer may receive consideration. The amount of property to be transferred is of a value of $40,000,000, embracing railroad lines and canals that cover seventeen out of the twenty-one counties of the State.—*N. Y. Tribune to-day.*

SECRETARY SEWARD.

His Illness in India.

Calcutta (March 22) Cor. of the London Times.

Mr. Seward, on his way over the country, was taken ill at Allahabad, and was unable to dine at the United Service Club as he had agreed to do. I believe the illness was not very serious, but the hot weather set in, and a man of Mr. Seward's years, and from a climate so different, would be as well out of India. I refer to the subject more particularly to quote a passage from the honorable gentleman's letter to the club. After a very handsome acknowledgment of the invitation of the club, etc., Mr. Seward said:—"The efficiency of the Government service in India, in all its departments, commands my highest admiration, and induces on my part fervent wishes for the welfare, prosperity, and happiness of all those who are engaged in it." I am quite sure that this is no more than the due of Indian administration, but it ought to be of value as the view of one who knows something of what government is, both in peace and war.

—A Mr. Forbes has been shot for "personally insulting" the people of Cheyenne. He attempted to deliver a temperance lecture there.

—A Troy man has invented a portable barber shop, which can be wheeled from house to house.

—It is thought that bamboo fibre will make an excellent substitute for shoddy, in the manufacture of cloth.

—A printer recently made "Be ye therefore steadfast," the text of a minister's sermon, "Be ye there for breakfast."

—The Tyrolese raised the German flag on the highest peak of the Brenner Mountains on the birthday of Emperor William.

—There is a married girl in Danville, Ill., whose age is twelve years and six months. The husband is forty.

—A young fellow chopping wood near Salem, Oregon, accidentally unearthed a pile of gold coins worth in all $400.

—The following advertisement was in an Eastern paper recently:—"Wanted by a boy, a situation in an eating-house. He is used to the business."

—At the dinner of an Irish association not long since the following toast was given:—"Here's to the president of the society, Patrick O'Rafferty, an' may he live to eat the chicken that scratches over his grave."

SECOND EDITION

TO-DAY'S CABLE NEWS.

THE ROUGE REVOLT.

Capture of Fort Issy.

Powder Magazine Explosion.

The Insurrection in Algeria.

DOMESTIC AFFAIRS.

Attempt to Wreck a Train.

The Fire at Fagundus, Penna.

Fifty Buildings Destroyed.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

The Military Situation.

VERSAILLES, Monday noon, May 8.—To-morrow operations on a larger scale are expected. To-day the commanders of divisions came to Versailles to take their orders. Marshal MacMahon, with eighty big guns, will operate on certain points at 4 o'clock to-morrow.

PARIS, Monday night, May 8.

The Central Committee

of the Women's Union demand that the war shall be *a la outrance*. The sisters of the Convent Sulpice have been arrested.

The Prussian Patrols

are vigilant on the neutral portion of the river Seine. One hundred and fifty Nationals were arrested by them yesterday.

General Cluseret

demands an examination.

Powder Mill Explosion.

The powder magazine at Porte Maillot was exploded by two shells this morning. Several soldiers were killed, and there was great destruction of property.

The three officers commanding Fort d'Issy declared that it was necessary to explode the fort. General Rossel ordered them to hold out, and they replied that they would rather resign.

General Rossel

had them and two others arrested. The General has great determination, and is virtually military dictator.

The dispute between the Central Committee and the Commune has been healed.

The Commune

has seized the telegraph lines on the Northern Railway.

The German General von Der Tann demands the complete evacuation of Vincennes.

At the meeting of the Commune yesterday, it was demanded that the

Deputies from Paris

to the Versailles Assembly should resign immediately upon pain of outlawry or death.

Bismarck and Thiers.

BERLIN, May 8.—It is officially reported that Prince Bismarck is going to Compeigne, the headquarters of the Prince of Saxony, to confer with M. Thiers.

Barricades Recaptured.

LONDON, May 9.—A *Times* special despatch from Paris says:—The Federalists yesterday recaptured the barricade in the Rue Peyronnet. The commandant of the Nationals was shot during the fight by a cure.

The *Daily News* special despatch from Versailles reports great

Concentration Among the Troops

in Neuilly, and says an attack is anticipated.

A circular from Picard orders strict watch upon the movements of the Bonapartists.

Prince de la Tour d'Auvergne

is reported dead.

The Elections in Lyons

passed off quietly. The *Telegraph* special from Versailles says it is officially reported that Bismarck will come to Compeigne to hold an interview with M. Thiers. The Prussians have arrested about one hundred and fifty fugitive National Guards. It is positively denied that the dispute between the Central Committee and the Commune is healed. A powder magazine near Porte Maillot was blown up by shells from

The Versaillist Batteries,

and several persons were killed.

VERSAILLES, May 9.—Clamart has become so unhealthy from the presence of

Numberless Unburied Bodies

of the victims of the many engagements that the Versailles troops have been obliged to evacuate the place.

The Government relieves from service about Paris and sends to the departments all the soldiers having relatives in the capital.

The Versailles Army

continues its approaches to the Bois de Boulogne. The battery at Montretout to-day recommenced firing on the insurgent positions at Point du Jour and elsewhere. The news is otherwise unimportant.

Papal Guarantees.

FLORENCE, May 9.—The Italian Chamber of Deputies has agreed to the first five clauses of the Papal guarantee bill in the shape in which it recently passed the Senate.

Capture of Fort d'Issy.

VERSAILLES, May 9.—Fort d'Issy has been captured, and is now in the possession of the Versailles forces.

The Insurrection in Algeria.

LONDON, May 9.—A despatch from Versailles says that the insurrection in Algeria defies the efforts of the authorities, and is spreading to all parts of the province.

This Morning's Quotations.

LIVERPOOL, May 9—10 30 A. M.—Cotton quiet and steady; uplands, 7¼@7⅜d.; Orleans, 7⅜@7½d. The sales to-day are estimated at 10,000 bales.

LONDON, May 9—11·30 A. M.—Consols 93⅝ for both money and account; U. S. 5-20 bonds of 1862, 90¾; of 1865, old, 90¾; of 1867, 92⅛; 10-40s, 89⅝.

ANTWERP, May 8.—Petroleum closed at 48f. for fine pale American.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LIVERPOOL, May 9—1·30 P. M.—California White Wheat, 12s. 2d. Receipts of wheat for three days 16,000 quarters, including 8000 American. Corn, 33s. 3d. for new; bacon, 38s. 6d. for Cumberland.

FROM NEW YORK.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Dastardly Attempt to Throw a Train from the Erie Track.

DEPOSIT, N. Y., May 9.—It has just been made public here that an attempt was made on the night of April 30 to throw the express train No. 12, on the Erie Railroad, off the track near this place. The train was descending the summit grade and approaching this station, when at Seward's crossing it ran into some obstructions. Its weight and speed, however, overcame the resistance, and the danger was escaped.

The watchman at once began removing the obstructions, when he was assailed by a shower of stones from the wood on the side of the road, and compelled to abandon the work and procure assistance. The train was more than usually heavy, and contained the directors' car, upon which were Messrs. Gould and Fisk, and several division superintendents, on the way to the city to assist in making a new time-table. If the effort had been successful it would have been attended with a great loss of life. The grade here is fifty feet to the mile, and the speed of the train was from forty to fifty miles an hour.

Movements of Mr. Colfax.

NEW YORK, May 9.—Vice-President Colfax has passed through for Washington.

Two Hundred Recruits

for the 1st Infantry leave here to-morrow for Detroit.

General Sheridan is expected to-day in the steamer Russia.

The English Commissioners.

Lord Tenterden, Viscount Goderich, and Professor Bernard, of the Joint High Commission, are at the Brevoort.

The jury in the case of Antonio Maurer,

The Spring Valley Murderer,

has returned a verdict of manslaughter in the second degree. Maurer was sentenced to Sing Sing for seven years.

Mrs. Anson Burlingame arrived on the steamer Silesia, and will reside here permanently.

Burglars Arrested.

NEW YORK, May 9.—The detectives claim to have discovered the parties concerned in the attempted robbery of the Central Park Savings Bank, April 3d, in the persons of Walter Moffat, James Woodruff, and James Murray. Moffat is the proprietor of a low drinking den, and Woodruff and Murray notorious thieves. On the occasion of the attempted robbery the thieves put a pistol to the head of the cashier of the bank and threatened his life if he resisted. The case will be investigated to-day at the Tombs.

FROM THE STATE.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

The Fire at Fagundus.

PITTSBURG, Pa., May 9.—A special despatch to the *Commercial* says that the losses by the fire at Fazundus on Sunday will probably reach $10,000, with but little insurance. The flames swept off everything on the west side of the street, including stores, dwelling-houses, and hotels. Fisher's office and Grandison's warehouse on the east side were also consumed, and but a few scattering buildings remain.

Colliery Resumed.

ASHLAND, Pa., May 9.—The miners of the Centralia colliery went to work this morning.

FROM CALIFORNIA.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Fatal Accidents.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 9.—A miner named John Gill was instantly killed yesterday by the falling of the shore timbers in the Yellow Jacket mine at Virginia City, Nevada.

John Sonners, a conductor on a freight train of the Southern Pacific Railroad, was crushed to death between the cars at Gilroy yesterday.

Mining News.

The bull movement in the Belcher and Crown Point mining stock continues. The shorts suffer severely. Crown Point closed last evening at $260.

FROM THE ISTHMUS.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

The Insurgent Occupancy of Montijo.

KINGSTON, May 8.—The Ocean Queen sailed yesterday for New York, with 420 passengers.

PANAMA, May 3.—The insurgents retain possession of Montijo. The Winchester will sail to-morrow to make a demand from the commander of the national forces upon the chief of the insurgents to release Montijo. If he refuses, a force is to be used to compel the surrender of the vessel, and her captors will be treated as pirates.

FROM NEW JERSEY.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Newark Charter Election.

NEWARK, N. J., May 9.—The charter election yesterday in Morristown resulted in the entire Republican ticket being elected by 39 majority.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Government Weather Report.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, May 9—10·30 A. M.—Synopsis for the past twenty-four hours:—The weather has continued unchanged on the Pacific coast; light rains have prevailed at the Rocky Mountain stations, but are now clearing away. The area of low pressure on Monday morning in Kansas and Nebraska is now central in Missouri and Arkansas, with light rain from Arkansas to Ohio and Maryland. The area of highest barometer is central in Northeastern Minnesota and moving southward, with clear, cold weather. The pressure has fallen but slightly in the Southern States, and has risen in the Middle and Eastern States. The northwest gale is abating on Mount Washington, after a heavy fall of snow.

Probabilities.—It is probable that clear weather, with northerly winds, will continue on the upper lakes, cloudy and threatening weather in the Ohio valley and the Atlantic coast, from North Carolina eastward. No serious disturbance is apprehended.

New York Money and Stock Market.

NEW YORK, May 9.—STOCKS quiet and steady. Money easy. Gold 111¼. 5-20s, 1862, coupon, 111; 40. 1864, 111; do. 1865, 111; do. 1865, new, 113⅛; do. 1867, 113⅛; do. 1868, 113⅛; 10-40s, 109⅛; Virginia 6s, new, 71½; Missouri 6s, 94½; Canton Co., 83½; Cumberland preferred, 31; N. Y. Central and Hudson River, 99⅝; Erie, 24½; Reading, 118⅝; Adams Express, 52; Michigan Central, 123¾; Michigan Southern, 110½; Illinois Central, 145; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 131⅛; Chicago and Rock Island, 103¾; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 99; Western Union Telegraph, 60¾.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

Senate.

HARRISBURG, May 9.—New bills introduced:—

Mr. Davis introduced a bill, which was passed, supplementary to the Apportionment bill, fixing the place for the meeting of the return judges in double representative districts, there having been an omission in the original bill.

Mr. Graham, one to incorporate the Eclipse Lubricating Oil Company.

Mr. Turner, one to prevent the destruction of fish in the Susquehanna, in Luzerne county, with seines or nets.

Mr. Osterhout, one incorporating the Towanda Water Company.

Mr. Nagle, one requiring all steam and sailing vessels of over one hundred tons, employed in carrying passengers within this State, under penalty of five hundred dollars, to carry two life-boats attached to cranes.

Also one incorporating the Foundling Hospital of Philadelphia, with Mrs. Ida Parker, J. F. Staunton, Mrs. Fanny Cunningham, and others as incorporators.

Bills Passed.—House supplement to the act relating to the collection of taxes in Montgomery county, approved March 17th, 1868.

Senate bill incorporating the Philadelphia Musical Instrument Improvement Manufacturing Company.

Senate bill relative to cattle moving at large in Upper Halford, Montgomery county.

Senate bill providing for making and repairing the public roads in West Nottingham, Chester county.

House bill incorporating the Perkiomen Mutual Fire Insurance Company.

Senate bill incorporating the Quaker City Carriage and Sleigh Company.

House bill vacating Hart lane, from Twenty-second to Twenty-seventh streets, Philadelphia.

House, supplement to the charter of the American Baptist Publication Society.

Senate bill authorizing Charles B. Dungan, trustee under will of Jacob Harbert, to sell certain real estate.

The House bill defining the south line of Spruce street, between Eighth and Ninth, Philadelphia.

Senate bill relative to notaries public in Schuylkill county.

House bill allowing Sophia Mathews to convey certain real estate to her father.

Senate bill providing for the more effectual assessment and collection of licenses in Philadelphia, passed to a third reading.

House.

Mr. Smith, of Philadelphia, on leave, introduced a bill to remove that portion of the Germantown Township Poor-house which projects from the line of Rittenhouse street, Germantown. Passed finally.

Mr. Duffield, from the Committee on Municipal Corporations, reported with a negative recommendation a supplement for the regulation and inspection of buildings in Philadelphia.

The Senate bill authorizing the liquidation of damages sustained by citizens of the border counties during the late Rebellion was the special order.

The House Committee of Ways and Means had amended the bill by striking out all after the enacting clause, and inserting the following:—

Section 1. That the claims of the citizens of York, Cumberland, Adams, Franklin, Fulton, Bedford, and Perry, for extraordinary losses sustained during the rebellion, as adjudicated under the general acts of Assembly approved April 16, 1862, April 22, 1863, February 15, 1865, and April 9, 1868, be submitted to a careful revision by two commissioners in the county of York, two in the county of Franklin, two in the county of Adams, two in the counties of Cumberland and Perry, and two in the counties of Fulton and Bedford, to be appointed by the president judges of the Courts of Common Pleas of said several counties; and the Governor shall appoint competent counsel to represent the Government in the revision of said claims before the several commissions, and said commissions shall reexamine and readjudicate all of said claims, and may reject or diminish any now on file as equity may require, but not increase the amount of any excepting the claim of the German Reformed Church, represented by S. R. Fisher & Co., which shall be equitably adjusted; and claims which may have been assigned or transferred by the original claimant, the assignee or present owner of the same shall be required to make satisfactory proof of the amount actually paid for the claim, and the amount so paid shall be awarded, and no more. And if any owner of an assigned claim shall fail to make such proof satisfactorily, the claim shall be rejected, and as said commissioners readjudicate said claim they shall endorse their approval thereon for the amount allowed, and return the claims to the Auditor-General.

Section 2. It shall be the duty of the Governor of the State to demand the payment of the said claims by the General Government, and also the payment of the $500,000 paid by the State on said claims, and to select such agents for the purpose as may be deemed necessary, and upon payment of any moneys by the General Government on account of said claims, they shall be appropriated by the State Treasurer pro rata on said claims, provided that the State shall in nowise become liable for, or on account of, said claim, being what may be appropriated to the same by the General Government.

Mr. Reinoehl moved to amend the first section by substituting three commissioners non-residents of the counties to be affected, to be appointed by the Governor. Disagreed to.

Mr. Boileau moved to amend the second section by inserting the words "and paid" after the word "appropriated" in the proviso. Agreed to.

Messrs. Reinoehl and Warner spoke against the bill, and Messrs. Strang, Ellis, Chalfant, Skinner, and Quigley in its favor, after which the bill passed finally—yeas 63, nays 34.

Senate amendments to the bill enlarging the powers of the Commissioners of Fairmount Park, extending their powers over Hunting Park, were concurred in.

This amendment requires the commissioners to square the latter park by exchanging certain portions for an extension on the east side, the exchange to be made before the first of next January.

Mr. Johnson opposed the amendment. He did not deem it proper to force the commissioners to do this. He proposed to leave it discretionary with them.

Mr. Dumbell also opposed the amendment.

Messrs. Smith, Griffiths, and Miller favored the Senate amendment.

Mr. Johnson's proposition was agreed to, and the bill passed.

Chicago Flour and Wheat Market.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

CHICAGO, May 9—9·30 A. M.—Wheat market firm and fairly active; No. 2, $1·27¼@1·28, seller last half; 1·27¾@1·28, seller June; cash nominally $1·27½. Corn firm at 54½@54¾c., cash, and seller May or June.

	Receipts.	Shipts.		Receipts.	Shipts.
Flour, bbls	4,000	3,000	Oats, bus.	11,000	24,000
Wheat, bus.	11,000	7,000	Rye, bus.	1,000	1,000
Corn, bus..	72,000	65,000	Barley, bus..	2,000	1,000

—The greatest nutmeg ever known probably met with a greater.

—They have just got through surveying Arizona, and it is found to contain 70,000,000 acres.

—Large numbers of horses are being sold at thirteen dollars each in Los Angeles county, California.

—San Francisco is successfully raising oysters brought from the Atlantic coast and planted in the bay.

—There was a heavy frost throughout Kentucky last Monday, with ice in some places an inch thick.

—A citizen of Montreal is under arrest for refusing to tell a census enumerator the ages of his two unmarried daughters.

—"Henpeck" is the name of a post office in Alexander county, Illinois. It does a small business; the mails aveid it.

THIRD EDITION

MATTERS AT WASHINGTON.

The Commission and the Treaty.

How the Paper is Received.

Probable Action of the Senate.

Shocking Affair in New York

Three Children Burned to Death.

Later from Europe.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Anglo-American Treaty.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—The semi-official synopsis of the Anglo-American treaty published by authority of the State Department this morning is variously commented upon. The English Commissioners were opposed to making any of the provisions of the treaty public, for the reason that they feared it would be unfavorably received by their Government. Many of the points of the treaty having found their way into the newspapers, despite all efforts to prevent it, and some of them having the effect to prejudice the public sentiment against it, it was deemed advisable by the American Commissioners to make the statement published this morning. There are three points in the treaty likely to meet with opposition:—

First. The manner of adjudicating the English claims.

Second. The virtual revival of the reciprocity treaty of 1854 with Canada.

Third. The arbitrament of the question of payment of money for the fishery privileges.

The two latter, it is understood, will be strongly opposed by New England and Western Senators. Mr. Sumner only received a copy of the treaty yesterday, and, of course, has not had an opportunity of determining what course he will take. He will not oppose the treaty as a whole, but will insist upon amendments to those articles which do not meet his approbation. He will be supported in this by a sufficient number of Senators to amend it in several particulars.

The President

having returned last night, called a Cabinet session this morning, a little before the usual time. The treaty, accompanied by a short message, will be ready to send in to-morrow. Members of the Foreign Relations Committee are of the opinion that it will take at least a week to consider it, on account of its great length and of the many important questions involved.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

W. W. Corcoran

is worse to-day, according to the report of his physicians.

The National Junction Railroad

is soon to be commenced, forming an important branch to unite the new Baltimore and Potomac Railroad with the Orange and Alexandria Railroad.

FROM EUROPE.

The German Reichstag.

BERLIN, May 9.—The Reichstag is to-day in committee debating the bill for the incorporation of Alsace and Lorraine into the German Empire. One article of the bill, which grants immediate German citizenship to Alsace and Lorraine, has already been adopted.

Cable Quotations.

LONDON, May 9—4·30 P. M.—Consols 93¾ for money and account. 5-20 bonds of 1862, 90¾; of 1865, old, 90¾; of 1867, 92¼; 10-40s, 89¾.

LONDON, May 9—4·30 P. M.—Refined Petroleum, 16½@17d.

LIVERPOOL, May 9—4·30 P. M.—Cotton quiet and steady; uplands, 7¼@7⅜d.; Orleans, 7⅜@7½d. Sales to-day 10,000 bales, including 3000 for speculation and export. Advices from Manchester are less favorable, and cause dullness in the Cotton market. Cumberland cut bacon, 39s.

FROM NEW YORK.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Three Children Burned to Death.

AUBURN, May 9.—Three children were burned to death in this city yesterday afternoon. They were at play in an outhouse, where there was a barrel of fireworks, which exploded, and it is presumed they were playing with matches, and set fire to the contents of the barrel.

Two children were probably instantly killed by the explosion and a third victim lingered some time. The youngest child, aged four years, was a son of Mr. Mitchell, gilder. The others were children of Mr. McCarty, of Capitol street, where the accident occurred. A lady named Higgins was so shocked by the horrible sight that she died the same evening.

Stock Exchange.

James Mitchell has been elected Vice-Chairman of the Stock Exchange.

Specie Shipments.

NEW YORK, May 9.—Shipments of specie to-day, $272,700.

Ship News.

Arrived, steamer Sidonian, from Trieste.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Massachusetts Legislature.

BOSTON, May 9.—The House has passed bills forbidding the employment of minors or females for more than ten hours a day, and for an appropriation of fifty thousand dollars for Professor Agassiz's museum.

Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, May 9.—Cotton—small business at higher prices and holders are very strong: middling uplands, 14¾@15; low middlings, 13¾@14c. Flour active but not quotably higher; Howard street superfine, $5·62½@6; extra, $5 87½@7·25; family, $7·25@8 75; City Mills superfine, $5·62½@7·25; extra, $7@8; family, $8@11; Western superfine, $5 56@6; extra, $6·87½@7·12½; family, $7·25@8 50. Wheat firm; choice white, $1 90; fair to prime, $1 50; prime to choice red, $1 70@2; fair to good, $1 50@1 60; common, $1·30@1 45; Ohio and Indiana, $1 60@1·65; Pennsylvania, $1·45@1 65. Southern white Corn dull at 77@78c.; Southern yellow quiet at 75@76c.; mixed Western firmer at 72@74c. Oats dull at 62@66c. Pork quiet and steady at $18 50. Bulk meats steady; shoulders, 7¼@8c.; rib sides, 9½@10c.; clear rib, 10¼@10¾c.; sugar cured hams, 16@17c. Whisky quiet at 92½c.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE,
Tuesday, May 9, 1871.

There is only a moderate demand for loans to-day as compared with some days last week, and the market is almost entirely speculative in character. The banks continue to increase in strength, as indicated in the deposits, which last night showed an increase of $639,841, as compared with their previous statement. In the loan market there is very little change to note, but the liberal offerings of money and very easy rates indicate a growing ease in the market.

Gold continues quiet and steady, the sales in New York ranging all the morning between 111¼@111¼, closing at the latter.

Government bonds are quiet and strong, prices showing a very general advance on last night's figures.

At the Stock Board there was a heavy business in railroad stocks, and a firm feeling on the entire list. Sales of State 6s, first series, at 103¾; City 6s new do. at 103¾; and Lehigh gold loan at 90¾.

Reading Railroad was very active and strong; sales at 56 69@56¾. Pennsylvania sold freely at 62¾@62¾, b. o. Sales of Camden and Amboy at 128 and Minehill at 53½.

Canal shares were strong. Sales of Lehigh at 35½@35⅝, s. o. 59¼ was bid for Second and Third Streets Railroad; 30 for Spruce and Pine; and 22 for Hestonville.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$5000 Pa 6s, 3 se	103¾	20 sh Minehill R	53⅝
$500 City 6s, New	103¾	159 sh Penna R	62½
$4000 Pa 6s, cp	95½	100 do	62⅝
$1000 do	95¾	400 do	62¾
$5000 N Penna 6s	99	76 do	62⅝
$600 C & A m 6s, 89	94	500 sh Reading R	56·69
$1000 Harrisbg R 6s	93	1600 do	56·69
$500 Sch N 6s, 82	78	14 do	56½
$1000 Leh Gold L	90¾	500 do	56·69
$2000 W Jer 6s	93¾	500 do	56¾
$1000 do	93¾	12 sh Harrisburg R	55
$560 W Jersey R 7s	109¾	7 sh Cent Trans	46½
2 sh Cam & Am	127½	100 sh Leh Na	35¾
799 do	127¾	219 do	35¾
158 do	128	20 sh Com'h Bk	53¾

SECOND BOARD.

$200 City 6s, New	103	87 sh Penna R	62¾
$2000 Sch N 6s 82	78	138 do	62¾
$2000 Phila & Erie	90½	100 do	62¾
$1000 Leh 6s gold	91¾	5 sh Reading R	56¾
$11000 Hunt & B Top consol	45	100 do	56·94
		300 do	56¾
$4000 Pa & N Y C 7s	97¼		

MESSRS. WILLIAM PAINTER & CO., No. 36 S. Third street, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 117@117¼; 5-20s of 1862, 111@111¼; do. 1864, 111@111¼; do. 1865, 111@111¼; do., July, 1865, 113⅛@113¾; do., July, 1867, 113¼@113¾; do. July, 1868, 113¼@113¾; 10-40s, 109¼@109¾. U. S. Pacific R. R. Currency 6s, 115¼@115¾. Gold, 111¼@111⅜. Market steady.

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 116¾@117¼; do. 1862, 110¼@111; do. 1864, 110¼@111; do. 1865, 110¾@111; do. 1865, new, 113¼@113¾; do. 1867, do 113¼@113¾; do. 1868, do. 113¼@113¾; 10-40s, 109¾@109¾. U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 115¾@115¾; Gold, 111¼@111¾; Silver, 106¼@108; Union Pacific Railroad 1st Mort. Bonds, 91¼@92½; Central Pacific Railroad, 100¾@101¾; Union Pacific Land Grant Bonds, 81¾@82¾.

NARR & LADNER, Brokers, report this morning gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M.	111¼
10·15 "	111¼
10·16 A. M.	111¼
"	111¼

Philadelphia Trade Report.

TUESDAY, May 9.—The flour market is extremely dull, the inquiry being limited both for export and home use, and prices are barely maintained. Sales of 800 barrels, including superfine at $5 25@5·50 per barrel; extras at $5·75@6·25; spring wheat extra family at $6·75@7·25; Pennsylvania do. do. at $6·25@6·75; Ohio and Indiana do. do. at $7@7 50, and fancy brands at $7·75@9·00, as in quality. There is very little Rye Flour here, and it commands $5·75 per barrel. Prices of Corn Meal are nominal.

The Wheat market is extremely quiet, and there are few sellers at our quotations. Small sales of Western red at $1·55@1·58; and amber at $1·60@1·63 per bushel. Rye comes forward slowly; sales of Pennsylvania at $1·15@1·20; Southern at $1·10, and unsound at $1·00. Corn is unchanged; small sales of yellow at 77@78c. and mixed Western at 74@76c. Oats are less active; sales of 3000 bushels Pennsylvania and Ohio at 62½@63½c.

Provisions are very dull; small sales of Mess Pork at $17·25@17·50, and Hams in pickle at 12@13c.

Whisky is steady; sales of Western iron-bound barrels at 93c.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....MAY 9

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

8 A. M.....67 | 11 A. M.....62 | 2 P. M.....63

SUN RISES.....4·51 | MOON SETS.....
SUN SETS.....7·2 | HIGH WATER.....5·24

(By Cable.)

LONDON, May 9.—Arrived out, steamers Tarifa, from Boston; Scandinavia, from Portland; City of London, Hansa, and Tyrian, from New York; and Ohio, from Baltimore.

The ship Young Eagle, Captain Perkins, from New Orleans bound to Liverpool, was abandoned at sea. The crew were saved, and have arrived at an English port.

(By Telegraph.)

NEW YORK, May 9.—Arrived, steamship City of Brooklyn, from Liverpool.

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Str Bristol, Wallace, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Joe Johnson, Ingraham, Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Fairy Queen Wilson, Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamer F. Franklin, Pierson, 12 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. and passengers to A. Groves, Jr.
Steamer A. C. Stimers, Davis, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer Mayflower, Fultz, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer Novelty, Shaw, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Schr Whidbe, Bearse, 12 days from Baracoa, with bananas and cocoa nuts to G. W. Boyer.
Schr John Stroup, Crawford, from Boston.
Tugs Thomas Jefferson, Allen; G. B. Hutchings, Mulford; and Fairy Queen, Wilson, from Baltimore, with tows of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

MEMORANDA.

Steamer Achilles Colburn, sailed from New Haven for Philadelphia at 11 o'clock this A. M.

BELOW.

Bark Daring and brig S. V. Merrick, from West Indies.

Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

EASTON & McMAHON'S BULLETIN.

NEW YORK OFFICE, May 8.—9 barges leave in tow to-night, for Baltimore, light.

Yuba, with scrap iron, for Trenton.

Albemarle, with iron ore, for Bridgeton.

BALTIMORE BRANCH OFFICE, May 8.—The following barges leave in tow to-night, eastward:—

T. L. Moore, Ella Erie, J. A. Covill, Dauntless, Amelia, Experiment, F. Goddard, F. W. King, C. A. Silliman, and Joseph Lord, all with coal for New York.

Board of Trade, with coal, for Wilmington.

PHILADELPHIA BRANCH OFFICE, May 9.—*Weather.*—Yesterday was fine, cool, bracing; wind hauled gradually with the sun, until this A. M., indicating N by easterly; mackerel-back clouds (or Easy) to the N. and W.; south, heavy watery clouds at sunrise. Barometer:—Yesterday, nearly stationary, 29 18-24; P. M., at night (midnight), indicated 30 1-44, 6 A. M. to-day, 30 2-20. Note for non-observers:—Easterly weather always indicated by high barometer. L. S. C.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HAVRE-DE-GRACE, May 9.—The following boats leave in tow to-day:—

G. W. Larmour, with lumber to Watson, Malone & Son.

Rufus Wiley and Major Monaghan, with coal to J. R. White & Son.

Media, with poplar wood, for Manayunk.

1 light barge, for Chesapeake City.

9 new boats, light, for Schuylkill Navigation Co.

2 Erie barges, with coal, for New York. J. H.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

A NEW DANGER TO FRANCE.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

The severest struggle which the Versailles Government has to make for its salvation must be fought out elsewhere than at Paris, and it is not to be with insurgent Frenchmen. There the result is assured though delayed; and hampered by the iron circle which the armies of Versailles and of Germany have conjointly thrown about them, the Communists have but a brief existence before them. The worst, as well as the mightiest enemy of France, is still the Germans, whom, to her degradation and her ruin, she madly provoked to an unequal conflict. It is a battle of the diplomatists; and past struggles of this kind have shown that the strongest and wisest of France's foreign ministers, Jules Favre, cannot cope with Prince Bismarck. It is those two who now engage at Frankfort-on-the-Main, and the Frenchman has already suffered a reverse which well nigh disables him.

The particulars of the interview between the two Ministers were given in our despatches yesterday. Briefly stated, they are simply a confession by M. Favre that France cannot pay the first instalment of the indemnity, now overdue since the 1st of April, and a refusal by Prince Bismarck to wait any longer. M. Favre wanted more time, and also some of the forts on the eastern side of Paris, but Prince Bismarck declined both favors, and added that further delay would entail serious consequences on the Versailles Government.

This issue of an interview solicited by M. Thiers to remove obstacles to the negotiation of a permanent peace is startling but not unexpected. The difficulties long since developed at Brussels, where the treaty is negotiating, are wholly of a financial character. The French want the Germans to take French stocks as security for the indemnity, and the Germans unhesitatingly refuse. M. Thiers naturally wishes to make it the interest of Germany to maintain not only the government it has recognized, but the credit of the republic; while Prince Bismarck on the other hand is reluctant to do anything which sustains French power. With all his great sagacity and foresight, the German Chancellor falls into the common error of European diplomatists of building their own States upon the ruins of neighboring empires, and depending for prosperity and safety upon the misfortunes and the weakness of others. He is not anxious to see French influence increase, and will certainly do nothing to sustain French credit. What does he care if the indemnity is never paid? Nothing would probably suit him better than that France should wholly fail to pay a single installment, for he could and would foreclose the mortgage which he holds on her by virtue of the presence of a large army in all the provinces of any value to Germany. He has not attempted to conceal what his policy would be in the event of France's failure, now confessed, to pay in hard gold, even though it ruins her. He has said he would not hesitate to use the army and annex the occupied provinces; in other words, and these his own strong terms, he would "do as the caterpillars do on a tree. Even as they devour leaf after leaf till the tree dies, so he will seize province after province until France shall be no more."

Meantime every day of delay at Brussels makes the conditions harder for France, and increases the possibilities of her further disintegration. The cost of feeding the German army of occupation alone is $306,000 a day to France, while the long-continued struggle at Paris is still more exhausting and rapidly depletes the treasury. The financial question with France is, in consequence of these demands of the Germans, the most serious which presents itself, and the French President, King, or Emperor who solves it will deserve the place he will win.

POVERTY AS A SOCIAL PROBLEM.

From the N. Y. Sun.

In a recent communication to the *Liberal Christian*, Mr. Peter Cooper says that it has been ascertained by the Citizens' Association, of which he is the President, that $5,000,000 are annually expended in this city for different charitable and philanthropic objects; and yet he goes on to assert that this immense sum is used in a way to make it productive of quite as much harm as good. It superinduces and masses together the very poverty which it attempts to relieve. The reputation for liberality which it has created for New York has brought hither thousands who came to share in the bounty of the city, and who remain as a permanent burden on its resources. Unless means are taken to counteract the evil, it will become chronic and perpetual. He therefore recommends, instead of the present system, the establishment throughout the country of labor bureaus, where laborers seeking employment and employers seeking laborers may be brought together, and thus the great fountain of poverty, the want of work, be as far as possible cut off.

Mr. Cooper's personal open-handedness is too well known for the reply to be made to him—as it has sometimes been made to others who have expressed the same views—that he is merely making an excuse for not giving anything for the relief of the poor at all. The Cooper Union, on Astor place, is a standing witness that he can part with his money for a charitable purpose, not in little driblets, but in sums that to most men seem colossal. His utterances on the subject must therefore be taken to express the convictions of an honest mind, sincerely desirous of promoting the welfare of humanity; and if they contradict popular impressions, they should, for that very reason, receive respectful consideration.

The simplest and most obvious method of helping the poor is, of course, to put one's hand in one's pocket and give them the money required to provide for their wants at the moment. The sentiment that prompts such an act is so good, and the pleasure arising from its gratification so pure, that it is difficult to discourage it without seeming to be harsh and cruel. But yet, like a fond parent's indulgence of a child, this momentary satisfaction is outweighed in a prudent mind by the evil consequences of which Mr. Cooper speaks. There is in almsgiving something so demoralizing to the recipient, it so kills his industry and self-reliance, and so fosters idleness and thriftlessness, to say nothing of worse vices, that it is a serious question whether, on the whole, it would not be better for the world if it were altogether abolished. Of course some innocent and helpless people would perish; but, on the other hand, a vast army of worthless and undeserving ones would be compelled to go to work, and become useful members of society instead of an incumbrance on it.

This Spartan remedy is, however, not likely to be applied until men are either very much better or very much worse than they now are. The best that can be done is for every person possessed of benevolent impulses to use prudence in gratifying them, and make sure that he is not assisting to increase the evil to which Mr. Cooper calls attention. Let him ascertain beyond a doubt that the poverty which appeals to him is the involuntary result of misfortune, and not the natural result of misconduct, and govern the promptings of his heart accordingly. This will prevent his doing any harm; and if in addition he wants to do positive good, let him adopt the principle of Mr. Cooper's recommendation, and provide employment by which the objects of his benevolence may put themselves beyond the necessity of making further application for such aid.

OUR OWN REDS.

From the Pall Mall Gazette.

When we have laughed as much as seems right and natural at the various exhibitions of republicanism which have been flaunted before the country of late, the laughter will cease and the republicanism will remain. To us, as to most other men, these displays seem very puerile, and their promoters ignorant and vain to the last degree: nevertheless we are not at all inclined to regard them with indifference. Disdain for boyish agitators with red rags, for grand Trafalgar Square meetings of a hundred bowling malcontents, even for the republican clubs which are being organized in various parts of the country, may be justified by what we know of them; but there may be a future even for these, and no man of sense can regard that circumstance with contempt. Republicanism is not a peculiar growth of French soil. There is no nation in Europe where the spirit of republicanism is more prevalent than in England, as all the governance of the country testifies. As might be expected, therefore, in all our great towns there is a certain extreme element, which from time to time gathers to a head, makes a more or less formidable display of existence, and disperses again. To us it seems probable that this striving, discontented Red element is about to make another appearance, of which the new club arrangements, and St. James' Hall riotings, and Nottingham fervors are the merest beginnings. Nor is there anything to be surprised at in the portent. Where nothing else grows weeds grow. The unfailing vigor of sectarianism has given life to the discussion of popular education, but all political energy of other kinds seems to have departed. Since the death of Lord Palmerston, political life has languished more and more in the middle and upper classes of society, till at last it is almost extinct. We live in the midst of great events — of great and pregnant events for ourselves as well as for other nations; but to the mass of tolerably educated Englishmen they have no more than the sort of interest that was aroused by the crimes of Mr and Mrs. Manning. Of political and patriotic interest we discover little or none anywhere; nothing but dulness of perception and deadness of spirit. Our own share in the history of the last nine months is not generally understood to be of any importance even. There is a common impression that England has taken a creditable part in certain amiable correspondences, and that is all that *is* commonly known or supposed in the matter. What can be more natural, at a time of such dulness and impotence of spirit among what are called the governing classes, than the gradual reappearance on the scene of our own Reds? Their turn has plainly come again, under such circumstances; they do but fill the political vacuum.

And there are several reasons why the reappearance of these agitators might have been expected under almost any circumstances. Republicanism is the natural growth of towns; its most numerous and ardent disciples are the poor of cities. Since the collapse of its last demonstrations in 1848, the population of all our great manufacturing towns, of all our various "seats of industry," has largely increased. Free trade, and the natural attractions of great cities for the surrounding population, have made enormous additions to the classes which, being very poor, are prone to discontent; and, herding together with their little miseries made more grievous by city squalor, freely breed a keen spirit of subversion. True, we have heard little of this spirit for nearly a generation; but it is impossible to doubt that it exists, and has never ceased to exist, in a more or less potential shape. All our towns are not as Nottingham is; but the Nottingham spirit is to be found in every similar community in the kingdom, and is everywhere capable of expansion. And for the reasons we have just stated, when it does again expand it will be seen to fill a larger space in the country, to occupy and animate a greater number of minds, than will compare with previous demonstrations of a like nature.

It is further to the purpose that of late years a more considerable quota to the ranks of extreme radicalism has been made by young men of education and ideas. Ten years ago, it would have been harder to find two minds to match with Shelley's (we speak of the political side of Shelley) than to find twenty now, amongst men of the same class and similar breeding. We are not thinking now of Mr. Auberon Herbert, whose sins have been enormously magnified. Nor are we thinking of the Comtist agitators, though certainly they are not to be omitted from the account; since they make known to us a spirit as reckless, as cool-blooded, as well leavened with political hate, as unscrupulous in the machination of turbulance, as ever possessed the revolutionaries of any age or nation—all which we shall see fully displayed if malign chance gives them that ascendancy over working men which they strive so hard for. But apart from these eminently calculating fanatics, who though vigorous are few and propagate their kind slowly, a largely increasing number of well-educated, well-trained, active-minded young men are eager democrats, republicans, revolutionists. It is the only political growth in the classes to which they belong. We cannot believe that this signifies nothing, or that nothing will come of it as one of many symptoms of a fresh republican or revolutionary "innings."

Another important consideration for those who think it worth while to discuss the matter is—not the vast extension of the suffrage made in 1867, though that is of great importance too—but the way in which class politics are now cultivated by working men. About Imperial politics they seem to care no more than the rest of the population just now—rather less perhaps. They seem to have discharged their minds of all the superstition which beheld a panacea for ignorance and poverty in the ballot, triennial Parliaments, payment of members, and household suffrage. Whatever may have been said at the time in prints like the *Telegraph* and *Reynolds' Newspaper* about "the great heart of the people" and "the millions in their wrath," the working classes had notoriously very little interest in a Reform bill which gave them an overwhelming suffrage. How many regard the ballot now as a great working-man's question, or care about it at all? Very few indeed, and fewest where there is most intelligence and most manliness of character. It may be that before the long-coveted constitutional power was given to them by the Reform bill, they had arrived at a belief that direct parliamentary machinery was no longer needed to press their wants and wishes upon society at large. Times have changed. It never enters into the dreams of a minister now that he may be obliged to make new peers in order to coerce or outnumber the rest. The House of Lords, as if by established rule, surrenders to any considerable and well-ascertained preponderance of sentiment in the House of Commons. The House of Commons is vividly aware of it; and there is a consciousness in what is called "the country" of a similar understanding between that assembly and itself. It is a less definite understanding at present than the other, but it promises to become equally vivid by-and-by. That the active members of the working classes, a great mass, thoroughly rely upon its operation, we do not at all doubt. Indeed, they are taught to do so by authority. The dogma of the day in politics, the doctrine of our great Liberal minister and of all our little ones is, that the temper of the nation is its wisdom—its wish, law. "Pressure from without" is elevated into the best of arguments. What this practically comes to is, parliamentary sanction of the republican idea. As the House of Lords is regularly controlled now by the Commons, so, and in precisely the same way, the Commons acknowledges the control of pressure from without; in other words, it more and more lends itself to popular agitation as its natural proprietorial machinery. Therefore it is not to be wondered at if the masses have ceased their efforts to operate *in* Parliament—as their aim was in the Chartist agitation—and now more hopefully operate *upon* it. The difference is great; and the difference is all on the radical, republican, or revolutionary side.

And coincident with this significant and settled change in their mode of operation, there is, as we have already said, an equally significant and settled change in the ends they work for. No doubt the poor and hard-worked have always held first in view the amelioration of their own lot; what they have most longed for is ease and comfort—what they have most resented is the daily spectacle of unequal fortune. But till lately, mixed up with these prime aspirations and resentments have existed others—not more natural, but far more noble. There was resentment that in the governance of their country they had no part or lot—ambition to have a voice, too, in all that concerned its prosperity and its glory. However rough and vague these ideas may have been, they were honorable; they were wholesome; and being brought into practical operation they make all the difference between true high republican government and the sordid folly of socialistic communities. The perpetuation of such ideas might very well have bred republicans, but they would not have produced Reds. Now we do not for a moment suppose that anything like the Red element in French radicalism exists among us. But these more wholesome, national, patriotic aspirations seem to have disappeared; and that is undoubtedly a step toward Red Republicanism. We hear of several things which the working classes now "go for," steadily; reconsideration of property in land; emancipation from the tyranny of capital; association for lightening labor, and for taking in the shape of wages a larger share of the profits of industry; but of very much that was included in the cry for a voice in the councils of the nation we no longer hear. Interest in imperial legislation and the conduct of our affairs as one of the family of nations is quite subordinated. There is no excitement about anything that does not immediately bear upon labor, and the fruits of labor, and the social condition of themselves—the struggling mass of poor people. We do not complain of this, though we are sorry for it: for thus it seems that we have reached or are fast nearing the point at which country ends and class begins: in other words, the point at which the radical develops into the revolutionary. The significance of these gradual and obscure changes is brought out when we consider that our new reformers even pass beyond the country. They are in conference and alliance with similar aspirants in France, in Germany, in almost every nation in Europe. Nobody could have supposed ten years ago how rapid and how solid would become the international relations of working men, everywhere seeking class interests alone; nor have many people now a true conception of the facts and probabilities in that matter. And their importance is by no means diminished by what is going on in France, or what is likely to go on there for years to come.

These, then, are some of the reasons why we think the republican agitations of which we hear so much just now are not to be disregarded. We have no space to recapitulate them, but if the reader will do so for himself, he will find them somewhat formidable, though none of them lead us to look for immediate or very striking effects. Others yet might be cited; one, for instance, which a loyal Minister would not fail to press home to the Queen, circumstances being what they are. It is a poor trick of concealment which would hide the fact that for a good many years now the strong sentiment of love and loyalty well earned by the monarch has been waning—among the masses, that is. No advantage so enormous could be more easily regained; of that we have a test in the reception of the Queen's books some time ago, and in the affection universal in the country for the Princess of Wales. But it is waning; and we venture to say, since nobody else will say it, that to lose lightly what might so easily be held fast is unfortunate. That anything can be done except in this way to check or to anticipate republican agitation, we doubt. As we have already said, accomplished legislation favors it; the sentiment which prevails in the Government and in the House of Commons favors it; while as to the superior classes (we are obliged to use some such phrase) all political life seems to have died out of them. Like those admirable blousers who angle in the Seine while bombshells fly over their heads, our gentry and our bourgeoisie look up now and then to see what the Government is doing or what it is suffering—tranquilly fishing all the while for their own proper interests and private pleasures. If we would know what that state of things may end in, we have only to look over to Paris, to France—and contemplate the bourgeoisie and gentry there.

THE DANGERS OF THE ENGLISH MONARCHY.

From the N. Y. Times.

New political organizations in England are usually received at first with silent contempt, and, after they gain a little strength, with noisy ridicule. Some years generally elapse before they are thought worthy of serious discussion. These were the stages through which the Corn Law agitators, and the advocates of Reform bills, and of many other "new-fangled" movements had to pass, and the recently-formed Republican party doubtless expected no better fate. It is remarkable, however, how soon that party has passed through the first two stages of its history, and reached the third. The most influential papers in England have ceased to laugh at it, and treat it as one of the signs of the times which cannot be too gravely considered. The *Pall Mall Gazette* admits that "wholesome, national, patriotic aspirations seem to have disappeared, and that is undoubtedly a step toward Red Republicanism." The *Spectator* says:—"A grave, simple, and slightly stern Commonwealth is our ideal for England." The *Economist*, one of the ablest journals in existence, remarks:—"Our objection to Mr. Auberon Herbert's speech at Nottingham, in favor of applying the elective principle to the head of the State, is not its audacity, but its prematureness." All this indicates a tone of discussion very different from that which, only a few years ago, would have been thought appropriate to such a subject. But even now it may be doubted whether the full significance of the present discontent in England is realized by her public writers and statesmen.

It would require a volume instead of a column for the discussion of the causes which have given rise to the dissatisfaction now shown by the working classes in England. In its latest manifestation it is clearly directed chiefly towards the throne, and although it is not the fashion in England to recognize even the existence of disloyalty, there can be no doubt about that sentiment being very actively at work. This ought not to surprise any one. For some years past the reigning sovereign has been going the shortest way to estrange from the crown the affections of the people. It is common to say that she is a "good woman," a "pious mother," and so forth, and it may all be said with a great deal of truth. But in these days something more is required of a monarch besides the domestic virtues and a regular attendance at church. Queen Victoria has rendered the monarchy in England a mere abstraction, and it is hard for people to love and reverence abstractions. She has hidden herself from her people in cold austerity, and, except by sending an occasional check for three guineas to some poor woman who has suddenly found herself blessed with three children, she has given very little sign of her sympathy with their joys or troubles. The English people would forgive anything in their sovereign sooner than this studied seclusion. Some of the Queen's predecessors have been very bad monarchs, but they were popular because of their winning manners, their gay demeanor, the ease and pleasure with which they went about among their subjects. These were the qualities which caused the people to pardon the innumerable faults of Charles II, and rendered him so popular that at his death, as Lord Macaulay says, there was not a housemaid in the country that did not put on a piece of crape from respect to his memory. George IV was generally a favorite for the same reason. The Queen is a much better ruler than either Charles II or George IV, but in a troubled and dangerous epoch, when, as her husband said, "representative government is on its trial," she has forgotten her duties to the people, lost her hold upon them, and placed the future of her house in the most serious peril. James II seemed much more certain of perpetuating the reign of the Stuarts, when he came to the throne, than the Prince of Wales does of keeping the House of Hanover in power in England.

It is specially unfortunate for the English people—to whom a revolution could not fail to bring many calamities—that at such a time as this they can hope nothing from any member of the reigning family. The death of the Queen, instead of holding out the prospect of a change for the better, will greatly strengthen the party which now clamors for a republic. The heir to the crown seems totally unable to understand the questions of the day, the temper of the people, or the times in which he lives. People who know him best shake their heads in despondency when his name is mentioned. The loyalty of the people may put him on the throne, but he will never have sense or prudence enough to keep himself there. While his father lived there was some hope for him; but since the Prince Consort's death he has led a life of frivolity and indulgence. He divides his time between the stable, the billiard table, and the bar-room. Such a man as this is scarcely fitted to conduct a great nation through a period of agitation and trouble. It may, of course, be said that England would lose very little by the downfall of the reigning house—and in one sense that is quite true. Parliamentary government, brought to high perfection, and an admirably balanced Constitution, enriched by the experience of centuries, have done much for England; but the House of Hanover has added little to its honor. Its princes have not, indeed, like the two last Kings of the Stuart race, sold themselves for money to rival powers, and made England a vassal of France; but the line has furnished examples of almost every form of vice, meanness, and folly. It lost England its best colonies, and lost them in the most besotted and disastrous manner—sowing seeds of discord between people who might always have respected each other, even though they lived under different forms of government. No member of that House has ever been able to atone for the unpardonable and irreparable stupidity and blindness of George III.

But to change the succession to the crown is no light matter. It could not be accomplished without a revolution, and it would be long before a settled government could again be established. The men who are now exhibiting red flags at public meetings can scarcely be deemed safe persons to intrust with the direction of national affairs. The peace and order which have for so many years been enjoyed in England must be ascribed in a great measure to the wisdom and firmness of ministers belonging to a type which now seems to be extinct. Mr. Gladstone is a good man for a second place, but in his hands England is falling to pieces. He has neither the tact to anticipate the just requirements of the people, nor the courage to resist ruinous demands. Under such circumstances, we may expect to see the new revolution make rapid progress.

TO HOTELS,
SALOONS,
AND BAR ROOMS,
KEEP YOUR BEER, ALE, AND PORTER COOL.
A NEW PATENT.
LAGER BEER,
ALE, AND PORTER, APPARATUS.
W. W. FENNER,
No. 127 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
Sole Agent for Strater's Patent.

This machine is entirely different from the old style Beer Pump. It performs its own work, and requires no labor. The liquors are forced up from the cellar to the bar-room by means of a pressure of air made by force of water, and can be drawn just as clear as directly from the barrel.

Among the many advantages claimed for this machine are, that the beer or ale never becomes flat, and can be drawn as cold as ice water with very small expense of ice.

The Apparatus can always be seen at my place in operation, or at any of the principal saloons in this city. 5 6 stuth12t*

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

EXECUTRIX'S PEREMPTORY SALE.—Estate of Hanson Robinson, dec'd.—Thomas & Sons, Auctioneers.—Very Elegant Country Seat and Farm known as "Woolton Hall," Mansion, Farm, and Tenant Houses, 50 acres, Philadelphia and Wilmington Turnpike, Brandywine Hundred, New Castle county, Del., 3 squares from Bellevue Station, on the Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad, half mile from the river Delaware, 3 miles from Wilmington, 9 miles from Chester, and 23 miles from Philadelphia. On Tuesday, May 16, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, without any reserve whatever, at the Philadelphia Exchange—

All that very elegant country-seat and farm, comprising 50 acres of land, situate on the westerly side of the Philadelphia and Wilmington turnpike and on two private roads, three fronts, about 9 miles below Chester, 3 above Wilmington, 23 from Philadelphia, half mile of the river Delaware, and about 3 squares from Bellevue Station, on the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad. The improvements are an elegant and spacious three-story stone mansion, main building 49 by 48 feet, extreme length 91 feet and circular piazza and portico around three sides of it; constructed on the castellated style of architecture, being built in the most substantial manner throughout; has large hall in the centre, saloon parlor, conservatory, dining-room, library, kitchen, scullery, store and china room, and fire-proof safe on the first floor; 4 commodious chambers (each having a bath-room and marble-top stationary washstand, hot and cold water, water-closet) on the second floor; 4 chambers, 2 bath-rooms, and 2 water-tanks (which are supplied by 2 hydraulic rams—one of the tanks will contain 1800 gallons of spring water on the third floor, and an observatory above. Balconies, with windows opening to them from all the rooms; private stairway, numerous closets (including cedar and wine), stained glass windows, marble mantels, walls and ceilings beautifully frescoed, handsomely papered and painted, gas (with handsome fixtures) and water throughout, 5 bath-rooms, water-closets, bell-calls, 2 furnaces, cooking range, etc.

A genteel 2½-story stone farm house, two-story stone tenant house, stone stable and carriage house (Norman style), stalls for five horses; stone ice house, filled, with a keeping-room for provisions; frame tool house, stone and frame barn, gas house, built of stone, complete arrangement for making gas, the operation very simple; frame chicken house, 6 acres of woodland, a rivulet of pure spring water runs through it, and collected by a small dam, and carried 225 feet through iron pipes into the ram box, the surplus flowing into the pond; also a fish pond, beautiful stone wall on the turnpike front, capped with North river flagging; very elegant Osage orange hedge, forms a beautiful curve around the front lawn; the gravel drives about half-mile in length, ranging from 10 to 20 feet wide; are thoroughly made, paved with large stones and covered with broken stones and gravel, and underground drainage; large vegetable garden, beautiful lawn, in the centre of which is a handsome iron summer house, surrounded by beautiful trees; abundance of fruit trees, apple orchard, etc; also, 416 beautiful and well-grown forest and evergreen trees on the sides of the drives and around the mansion.

This property was built by the late Hanson Robinson, for his own occupancy, and no expense has been spared to make it a very elegant and finished country seat, all the materials being of the best, and the grounds beautifully laid out. The mansion is located in the centre of an extensive lawn, elevated over 200 feet above the river Delaware, and commands a beautiful and extended view up and down the river and surroundings.

The location is especially healthy. Photographs, plans, and pamphlets, containing more full particulars, may be seen at the Auction Rooms, Philadelphia, or at the office of Samuel M. Harrington, Esq., Attorney for the Executrix, second story, building, Seventh and Market streets, Wilmington, Delaware, where any one wishing to view the premises can get a conveyance. Trains leave Philadelphia at 8 30 and 11 A. M., and 2 30, 5, and 7 P. M. for Bellevue Station. The house and premises will be ready for inspection at all times. On Tuesdays and Fridays of each week a carriage will be at Bellevue Station on the arrival of 11 A. M. and 2 30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, to convey visitors to the property.

Terms of Sale.—Two-thirds of the purchase money may remain on the premises, to be secured, with interest, etc., by bond and mortgage, with policy of fire insurance transferred as collateral.

Immediate possession. $1000 to be paid at time of sale.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
4 15 s 5t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

ADMINISTRATRIX'S SALE—ESTATE OF Sarah L. Davis, deceased.—Thomas & Sons, Auctioneers.—Very desirable Farm. 90 acres, Norristown turnpike, Lower Providence township, Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, 1¼ miles from Collegeville Station, on the Perkiomen turnpike. On Tuesday, May 16, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that valuable farm of 90 acres, situate on the west side of the Norristown turnpike, 5 miles above Norristown, 1¼ miles from Collegeville Station, on the Perkiomen Railroad, about 2½ miles from Philadelphia. The improvements are a genteel 2½-story frame house; has hall in the centre, 9 rooms, etc.; large stone barn with accommodations for 23 head horn cattle and 7 horses. Ice-house, spring-house, carriage-house, and outbuildings; water in every field; fruit and shade trees; vegetable garden; large front on the turnpike, with desirable building sites. Terms—Two-thirds cash. Immediate possession. Dr. Thomas Davis, at Collegeville, will convey visitors to the farm.

By order of Mary A. Davis, administratrix.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
4 22 s4t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—On Tuesday, May 16, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, the following described property, viz.:—

No. 1. Three valuable building lots, Nos. 1331, 1333, and 1335 North Seventh street. All those three contiguous lots of ground situate on the east side of Seventh street, north of Thompson street, Nos. 1331, 1333, and 1335; each lot containing in front on Seventh street 18 feet, and extending in depth 100 feet. Nos. 1331 and 1333 each subject to a yearly ground rent of $63, No. 1335 clear of all incumbrance. They will be sold separately or together. Terms, cash.

No. 2. Two-story brick building and large lot, Nos. 1336 and 1338 Marshall street. All that large and valuable lot of ground, with the two-story brick building thereon erected, situate on the west side of Marshall street, above Thompson street, Nos. 1336 and 1338; containing in front on Marshall street 36 feet, and extending in depth 74 feet 10 inches. Clear of all incumbrance. Terms, cash.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
4 22 s3t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—2 Three-story Brick Dwellings, Nos. 1017 and 1019 S. Twelfth street, below Camilla street. On Tuesday, May 16, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, the following described properties, viz.:—

No. 1. All that three-story brick messuage, with two-story back building and lot of ground, situate on the east side of Twelfth street, 16 feet south of Camilla street, below Carpenter street, No. 1017; containing in front 16 feet, and extending in depth 73 feet to a 3-feet wide alley, with the privilege thereof.

No. 2. All that three-story brick messuage, with two-story back building and lot of ground, situate on the east side of Twelfth street, adjoining the above, being No. 1019; containing in front on Twelfth street 15 feet 7 inches, and extending in depth 73 feet to a 3 feet wide alley, with the privilege thereof.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
4 29 s3t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

PUBLIC SALE—THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.—Two and a half-story Frame Cottage, corner of Washington and Cake streets, Cape Island, New Jersey, 31 by 100 feet. On Tuesday, May 16, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that 2½-story frame cottage, with two-story back building and lot of ground, situate at the corner of Washington and Cake streets, Cape Island, New Jersey; the lot containing in front on Washington street 31 feet, and extending in depth 100 feet. The house is new and well built, and conveniently arranged; excellent water, etc. Terms—Cash. For further particulars apply to Mrs. Sarah L. Snyder, on the premises.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
4 29 s3t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Business Stand. Three-story Brick Store and Dwelling, No. 1733 S. Fifth street, below Morris street. On Tuesday, May 16, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that lot of ground, with the three-story brick messuage, with two-story brick back building thereon erected, situate on the east side of Fifth street, 316 feet 6 inches south of Morris street, First ward, No. 1733, opposite depot of Fifth and Sixth Streets Passenger Railway; containing in front on Fifth street 15 feet, and extending in depth 64 feet 9 inches. Terms—$1500 may remain on mortgage.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
4 15M6&13 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE—THOMAS & SONS' SALE—Three-story brick dwelling, No. 2164 Franklin street, above Diamond street. On Tuesday, May 16, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that three-story brick messuage, with Mansard roof, and two-story back building, situate on the west side of Franklin street, north of Diamond street, No. 2164; the lot containing in front on Franklin street 14 feet 2 inches, and extending in depth 70 feet to a 4 feet wide alley, with the free use and privilege of the same. Has the gas introduced, bath, hot and cold water, cooking range, wash-pave, etc. Terms, cash.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
4 20 s 6 13 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

BLACK HAWK GOLD MINING COMPANY OF NEW YORK.
AUCTION SALE BY TRUSTEES.

Notice is hereby given that we, the undersigned, BENJAMIN WHITE and BERIAH WALL, of the City of Providence, in the State of Rhode Island, under and in execution of the powers in us vested by the deed of trust executed to us by said Black Hawk Gold Mining Company, bearing date on the twenty-eighth day of May, A. D. 1866, and duly recorded, will sell at PUBLIC AUCTION at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New York, on the eleventh day of May, 1871, at 12 o'clock noon, all the estate, lands, quartz lode mining claims, mines, minerals, mining rights and interests, lands and premises, shafts, levels, mills and mill-sites, stores, storehouses, dwellings, and other buildings and structures, water, water-powers, runs and falls of water, water-courses, and water-rights and privileges, water-wheels, flumes, ditches, furnaces, engines, steam-powers, tracts, machinery, retorts, tools and fixtures, and all other estate and property, real, personal, or mixed, of said Black Hawk Gold Mining Company, situate in the County of Gilpin, in the Territory of Colorado, and conveyed to us in and by the deed of trust aforesaid, and all the interest and title of said Company therein.

Reference is hereby made, as a part of this notice, and for a full description of said estate and property, to said deed of trust, which may be examined at the office of W. H. Whittingham, No. 11 Wall street, New York City.

Terms of sale will be made known at the time and place of sale. [2 15 taw 15 10

BENJAMIN WHITE, } Trustees.
BERIAH WALL, }

SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANIES.

THE PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY
FOR INSURANCES ON LIVES AND GRANTING
ANNUITIES.
Office No. 304 WALNUT Street.
INCORPORATED MARCH 10, 1812.
CHARTER PERPETUAL.
CAPITAL $1,000,000.
SURPLUS UPWARDS OF $750,000.

Receive money on deposit, returnable on demand, for which interest is allowed.

And under appointment by individuals, corporations, and courts, act as
EXECUTORS, ADMINISTRATORS, TRUSTEES, GUARDIANS, ASSIGNEES, COMMITTEES, RECEIVERS, AGENTS, COLLECTORS, ETC.

And for the faithful performance of its duties as such all its assets are liable.

CHARLES DUTILH, President.
WILLIAM B. HILL, Actuary.

DIRECTORS.

Charles Dutilh,	Joshua B. Lippincott,
Henry J. Williams,	Charles H. Hutchinson,
William S. Vaux,	Lindley Smyth,
John R. Wucherer,	George A. Wood,
Adolph E. Borie,	Anthony J. Antelo,
Alexander Biddle,	Charles S. Lewis,
	Henry Lewis.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

ZELL'S ENCYCLOPEDIA, DICTIONARY AND GAZETTEER IS NOW COMPLETE, IN
59 PARTS, AT 50 CENTS PER PART.

ZELL'S NEW DESCRIPTIVE HAND
Atlas of the World,
First two Parts now ready, to be complete in 25 Parts, at 50 cents each. Experienced Agents Wanted.
T. ELLWOOD ZELL, Publisher,
Nos. 17 and 19 South SIXTH Street,
3 28 tus3m PHILADELPHIA.

ALBERT BARNES.—THE PAMPHLET containing the Memorial Services on the occasion of the death of Rev. Albert Barnes, with the Sermon of Rev. Herrick Johnson, D. D., can be obtained, price 40 cents, at
PRESBYTERIAN BOARD OF PUBLICATION,
5 6 stuth 3t* No. 1334 CHESNUT Street.

FIRE EXTINQUISHER.
THE UNION FIRE EXTINGUISHER.
OVER FIVE MILLIONS ($5,000,000) OF DOLLARS WORTH OF PROPERTY IN THE UNITED STATES HAS ACTUALLY BEEN SAVED BY THE EXTINGUISHER

Within the past three years; while in Philadelphia alone twenty-five fires, endangering property to the extent of HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS, have been extinguished during the past year by the same means. Our Machine is the IMPROVED CARBONIC ACID GAS FIRE EXTINGUISHER, and is indorsed and used by M. Baird & Co., Henry Disston & Son, Benjamin Bullock's Sons, Morris, Tasker & Co., Alan Wood & Co., Lacey & Phillips, Bromley Brothers, S. J. Solms, Charles Eneu, Johnson & Co., Kirby & Madeira, Francis Perot & Sons, George W. Childs, Pennsylvania Railroad Company, Philadelphia and Boston Steamship Company, Philadelphia and Southern Steamship Company, and many other of our leading business men and corporations.

CAUTION.—All parties in this community are warned against buying or selling "Extinguishers" except those purchased from us or our agents, under penalty of immediate prosecution for infringement.

Our prices have been reduced, and the Machine is now within the reach of every property holder.

N. B.—One style made specially for private residences.

Union Fire Extinguisher Company
OFFICE, (1 28 stuthrp
No. 118 MARKET STREET.

WHISKY, WINE, ETC.
CARSTAIRS & McCALL,
No. 126 Walnut and 21 Granite Sts.,
IMPORTERS OF
Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
PURE RYE WHISKIES,
IN BOND AND TAX PAID. 23

EDUCATIONAL.
EDGEHILL SCHOOL
MERCHANTVILLE, N. J.,
Four Miles from Philadelphia.
The session commenced MONDAY, April 1871.
For circulars apply to
Rev. T. W. CATTELL.

COAL.
R. P. OWEN & CO.,
COAL DEALERS
FILBERT STREET WHARF,
SCHUYLKILL. 3 10 1y§

SNOWDON & RAU'S COAL DEPOT, CORNER DILLWYN and WILLOW Streets.—Lehigh and Schuylkill COAL, prepared expressly for family use at the lowest cash prices. 1 13

HATS AND CAPS.
WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED and easy-fitting DRESS HATS (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. rp§

Corn Exchange Bag Manufactory.
JOHN T. BAILEY,
N. E. Cor. WATER and MARKET Sts.
HOPE AND TWINE, BAGS and BAGGING, for Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand. Also, WOOL SACKS.

COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, OF ALL numbers and brands. Tent, Awning, Trunk and Wagon-cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from thirty to seventy-six inches, with Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN,
No. 10 CHURCH Street (City Stores).

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—The brigade drills of the militia yesterday are said to be a success. General Meade was a spectator of the evolutions of the soldiers.

—The subject of correcting the names of our streets has been referred to a sub-committe of the Council Committee on Law and Surveys. The Committee on Law has agreed to report in favor of releasing certain judgments which were obtained against Mr. Moore for running a line of omnibuses on Broad street.

—The Athletics beat the Rising Star Club yesterday by a score of 35 to 1. The Athletics go to-day to New York to play the Eckford and to-morrow the Atlantics.

—The membership of the Pennsylvania Reserves numbers 108. At the anniversary celebration delegates from Pittsburg and a number of other towns will be present.

—The thermometer was yesterday, at 3 P. M., 62 degrees.

Domestic Affairs.

—General Butler addressed the colored people of Boston last evening on political subjects.

—The break in the Erie Canal, near Rochester, N. Y., is nearly filled up, and water will be let in to-day.

—The President has about forty nominations to send in to the forthcoming executive session of the Senate.

—Mine after mine in the coal regions continues to resume work upon the operators' terms, and the laborers of the striking miners are over-anxious to take their places.

—Large delegations of rough characters will start for Buffalo and Erie, Pa., to-day, to proceed from there to the scene of the brutal prize fight between Coburn and Mace.

Foreign Affairs.

—The column in the Place Vendome has not yet been removed.

—The cannonade before Paris yesterday was quite vigorous.

—General Dumont has been appointed commander of Fort d'Issy.

—The Imperialists are said to be very active in the rural districts of France.

—The final treaty of peace between France and Germany was signed yesterday at Frankfort.

—Bismarck is inclined to give up the forts before Paris, but insists upon the strict payment of the war indemnity.

—Steps have been taken by the Versailles Government to prevent the assembling of the projected Peace Congress at Bordeaux.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY,
PHILADELPHIA, May 1, 1871.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders of this Company that they will have the privilege of subscribing for New Stock at par in the proportion of one share for every six as registered in their name, April 30, 1871.

Holders of less than six Shares will be entitled to subscribe for a full share, and those holding more than a multiple of six Shares will be entitled to an additional Share.

Subscription will be received and the first instalment of Fifty per centum will be payable between the 22d day of May and 22d day of June, 1871. Second instalment of Fifty per centum will be payable between the 22d day of November and 22d day of December, 1871. If Stockholders prefer, the whole amount can be paid at the time of subscription.

No subscription will be received after June 22, 1871. THOMAS T. FIRTH,
5 1 3w Treasurer.

☞ PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT.
PHILADELPHIA, May 2, 1871.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company, clear of National and State taxes, payable in cash, on and after May 30, 1871.

Blank powers of attorney for collecting dividends can be had at the office of the company.

The office will be open at 8 A. M., and close at 3 P. M., from May 30 to June 2, for the payment of dividends, and after that date from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. THOMAS T. FIRTH,
5 2 2m Treasurer.

☞ NOTICE.—THE SEMI-ANNUAL EXAMINATION of applicants for certificates of qualification as teachers in the Public Schools of the First School District of Pennsylvania will commence at 9 A. M., precisely, at the Central High School, Broad and Green streets, on WEDNESDAY, May 10th, 1871, and will be continued on the following Thursday and Friday, at the same hour.

No applicant under seventeen years of age will be examined.

No pupil of the public schools will be examined who has not passed at least a two years' course of study in the Girls' Normal or Central High School.

Graduates of the Senior Classes are entitled to attend the examination.

An average of 75 is required for a certificate of the first grade; an average of 65 for the second grade; and an average of 60 for the third grade.

By order of the Committee on Qualification of Teachers. LEWIS ELKIN,
Chairman.
H. W. HALLIWELL, Secretary.

☞ CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.
TRENTON, April 10, 1871.

NOTICE.—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY will be held at TRENTON, May 10, at 12 o'clock, M., at the Company's office, for the election of seven Directors to serve for the ensuing year.

SAMUEL J. BAYARD,
4 19 Secretary C. and A. R. R. and T. Co.

☞ THE CHEAPEST AND BEST HAIR DYE IN THE WORLD,
Harper's Liquid Hair Dye Never Fades or Washes Out,
will change gray, red, or frosted hair, whiskers, or moustache to a beautiful black or brown as soon as applied. Warranted, or money returned. Only 50 cents a box. Sold by all Druggists. 3 23 tuths6m

☞ THE UNION FIRE EXTINGUISHER COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA

Manufacture and sell the Improved Portable Fire Extinguisher. Always Reliable.

D. T. GAGE,
5 30tf No. 118 MARKET St., General Agt

☞ PILES.—DR. GUNNELL DEVOTES HIS time to the treatment of Piles, blind, bleeding, or itching. Hundreds of cases deemed incurable without an operation have been permanently cured. Best city reference given. Office, No. 21 N. ELEVENTH Street. 4 15 3m

☞ DR. F. R. THOMAS, No. 911 WALNUT ST., formerly operator at the Colton Dental Rooms, devotes his entire practice to extracting teeth without pain, with fresh nitrous oxide gas. 11 17tf

☞ THURSTON'S IVORY PEARL TOOTH POWDER is the best article for cleansing and preserving the teeth. For sale by all Druggists. Price 25 and 50 cents per bottle. 11 26 stuthly

☞ DISPENSARY FOR SKIN DISEASES, NO. 216 S. ELEVENTH Street.
Patients treated gratuitously at this institution daily at 11 o'clock. 1 14

CARACAS CHOCOLATE,
Imported and for sale by
DALLETT & SON,
5 4 9t No. 129 S. FRONT Street.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

An Elegant Residence,

WITH STABLE,

AT CHESNUT HILL.

Desirable location, a few minutes' walk from depot

D. T. PRATT,
3 24 2m No. 108 South FOURTH Street.

FOR SALE.

"SPRING LAKE."

An elegant country seat at Chesnut Hill, Philadelphia, ten minutes walk from depot, and five hundred yards from Fairmount Park; lawn of nearly nine acres, adorned with choice shrubbery, evergreen, fruit and shade trees. A most healthy location, views for 40 miles over a rich country, modern pointed stone house, gas, water, etc., coach, ice, and spring houses, never failing spring of purest water, (LAKE FOR BOATING), all stocked with mountain trout, carp, etc., beautiful cascade, with succession of rapids through the meadow.

Apply to J. R. PRICE, on the premises. 4 25

FOR SALE,

HANDSOME RESIDENCE,

WEST PHILADELPHIA.

No. 3248 CHESNUT Street (Marble Terrace),

THREE-STORY, WITH MANSARD ROOF, AND THREE-STORY DOUBLE BACK BUILDINGS.

Sixteen rooms, all modern conveniences, gas, bath, hot and cold water.

Lot 18 feet front and 120 feet 2 inches deep to a back street.

Immediate possession. Terms to suit purchaser.

M. D. LIVENSETTER,
4 18 No. 129 South FOURTH Street.

FOR SALE LOW, AT CHESNUT Hill, an unusually attractive and complete Country Seat, five minutes' walk from Chesnut Hill Depot; six acres of beautiful grounds, fruit, shade, stables, grapery, green-house, fish-pond, etc. Modern pointed stone residence, 13 rooms; fine views. RICHARDSON & JANNEY, No. 206 S. FOURTH Street. 4 27 thstu2w*

FOR SALE—THE HANDSOME MODERN Three-story Brick RESIDENCE, No. 809 North BROAD Street, above Brown; has all the modern conveniences; will be sold reasonable, and immediate possession given.

Apply on the premises. 5 6 stuth6t*

NINETY-THREE ACRES FARM—FOR sale or exchange for city property, or good merchandise, situated in Richland township, Bucks county. R. J. DOBBINS,
4 27 12t Ledger Building.

FOR SALE—HANDSOME BROWN-STONE RESIDENCE, with side yard, BROAD and MASTER Streets. Lot 50 by 200 feet deep to Carlisle street. R. J. DOBBINS,
4 27 12t Ledger Building.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—ELEGANTLY located COTTAGE, at CAPE MAY, furnished throughout. R. J. DOBBINS,
4 27 12t Ledger Building.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT FOUR-STORY brown-stone RESIDENCE, No. 1917 CHESNUT Street, with side yard. Lot 44½ by 178 feet. R. J. DOBBINS,
4 27 12t Ledger Building.

TO RENT, FURNISHED—DESIRABLE Summer Residence, Township Line, near School Lane, Germantown.

JUSTICE BATEMAN & CO.,
5 1tf No. 122 South FRONT Street.

COUNTRY AND CITY PROPERTIES FOR SALE, RENT, and EXCHANGE in great number and varieties by

J. MAX GREEN,
5 6 1m No. 809 CHESNUT Street.

TO RENT.

FOR RENT,

STORE, No. 339 MARKET Street.

APPLY ON PREMISES.

4 22 tf J. B. ELLISON & SONS.

FOR RENT—ONE OF THE MOST DESIRABLE residences in the 24th Ward, at the N. W. corner of Thirty-fifth and Bridge streets. Premises in complete order. Lot 105 feet front on Bridge street, and adjoining the mansion of James P. Bruner. Apply to EDW. L. BODIN, No. 709 WALNUT Street. 5 6 3t

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

Established in 1854.

WATCHES.

EVERGOING
STEM-WINDERS,
KEY-WINDERS,
QUARTER SECONDS,
MINUTE REPEATERS,
ETC. ETC. ETC.

C. & A. PEQUIGNOT,
No. 608 CHESNUT STREET,
4 25 2m PHILADELPHIA.

GOLD MEDAL REGULATORS.

G. W. RUSSELL,

No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,

Begs to call the attention of the trade and customers to the annexed letter:—

TRANSLATION.

"I take pleasure to announce that I have given to Mr. G. W. RUSSELL, of Philadelphia, the exclusive sale of all goods of my manufacture. He will be able to sell them at the very lowest prices.

"GUSTAV BECKER,
"First Manufacturer of Regulators,
"Freiburg, Germany.

DEPARTMENT OF SURVEYS, OFFICE OF CHIEF ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR.
PHILADELPHIA, May 6, 1871.

NOTICE.—Duplicate plans of the survey and regulation of the Fifteenth section, Twenty-first ward, bounded on the

North by the Wissahickon creek,
South by Ridge avenue,
East by Roxborough avenue,
West by Leverington avenue. } No. 252.

are now prepared and deposited for inspection at the office of John H. Levering, Surveyor and Regulator, Main street, Manayunk, and also at the office of this Department, and the Board of Surveys have appointed MONDAY, May 15, 1871, at 10½ o'clock A. M., to consider any objections that may be urged thereto by any citizen interested therein.

STRICKLAND KNEASS,
5 8mws3t Chief Engineer and Surveyor.

WILSON'S
CARPET CLEANING
ESTABLISHMENT,
4 1 2m No. 611 South SEVENTEENTH Street.

FINANCIAL.

JAY COOKE & CO.,

PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK and WASHINGTON.

JAY COOKE, McCULLOCH & CO.,

LONDON.

BANKERS

AND

Dealers in Government Securities.

Special attention given to the Purchase and Sale of Bonds and Stocks on Commission, at the Board of Brokers in this and other cities.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS,
COLLECTIONS MADE ON ALL POINTS.
GOLD AND SILVER BOUGHT AND SOL

In connection with our London House we are now prepared to transact a general

FOREIGN EXCHANGE BUSINESS,

Including Purchase and Sale of Sterling Bills, and the issue of Commercial Credits and Travellers' Circular Letters, available in any part of the world, and are thus enabled to receive GOLD ON DEPOSIT, and to allow four per cent. interest in currency thereon.

Having direct telegraphic communication with both our New York and Washington Offices, we can offer superior facilities to our customers.

RELIABLE RAILROAD BONDS FOR INVESTMENT.

Pamphlets and full information given at our office,

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BONDS

OF THE

Camden and Amboy Railroad, New Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, and Delaware and Raritan Canal Company,

Constituting the

United Companies of New Jersey.

We offer these most desirable bonds, in registered certificates, due in 1894, bearing 6 PER CENT. INTEREST, free of all taxation, payable April 1 and October 1.

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Converted into New Loans of the United States on best terms.

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PORTAGE LAKE AND LAKE SUPERIOR SHIP CANAL 10s. Secured by first mortgage on the canal (now completed), and on real estate worth five times the amount of the mortgage.

KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI, 10s.

DOUGLAS COUNTY, NEBRASKA (including Omaha), 10s, and other choice Western county and city bonds, yielding good rates of interest.

ALLENTOWN CITY (PA.) SEVEN PER CENT. SCHOOL BONDS, free from taxes under the laws of the State, at par and interest.

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HOWARD DARLINGTON,
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Gold, Silver, and Government Bonds

At Closest Market Rates,

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Special attention given to COMMISSION ORDERS in New York and Philadelphia Stock Boards, etc. etc 1 26

COUPON OR REGISTERED LOAN

OF THE

City of Williamsport, Pennsylvania,

With both principal and interest made absolutely secure by State and municipal legislation, for sale at

85,

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Nos. 51 and 53 S. THIRD St.

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Draw Bills of Exchange on the Union Bank of London, and issue travellers' letters of credit through Messrs. BOWLES BROS & CO., available in all the cities of Europe.

Make Collections on all points.

Execute orders for Bonds and Stocks at Board of Brokers.

Allow interest on Deposits, subject to check at sight. 1 2

JOHN S. RUSHTON & CO.,

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GOLD AND COUPONS WANTED.

City Warrants

BOUGHT AND SOLD.

No. 60 South THIRD Street,

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Wilmington and Reading Railroad

7 PER CENT. BONDS.

Free of Taxes.

We are offering $200,000 of the Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company

AT 87½ AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

Interest Payable January and July.

The Bonds are in

$1000s, $500s, and $100s,

And can be REGISTERED free of expense. The road is doing a good business, with prospects of considerable increase.

This issue is made to procure additional rolling stock.

Bonds, Pamphlets, and information can be obtained of

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No. 40 South THIRD Street,

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A RELIABLE

Safe Home Investment.

THE

Sunbury and Lewistown Railroad Company

7 PER CENT. GOLD

First Mortgage Bonds.

Interest Payable April and October, Free of State and United States Taxes.

We are now offering the balance of the loan of $1,200,000, which is secured by a first and only lien on the entire property and franchises of the Company,

At 90 and the Accrued Interest Added.

The Road is now rapidly approaching completion, with a large trade in COAL, IRON, and LUMBER, in addition to the passenger travel awaiting the opening of this greatly needed enterprise. The local trade alone is sufficiently large to sustain the Road. We have no hesitation in recommending the Bonds as a CHEAP, RELIABLE, and SAFE INVESTMENT.

For pamphlets, with map and full information, apply to

WM. PAINTER & CO.,

BANKERS,

Dealers in Government Securities,

No. 36 South THIRD Street,

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A SAFE HOME INVESTMENT,

Paying 7 Per Cent. Free from all Taxes.

The General Mortgage 30-Year Bonds of the West Chester and Philadelphia Railroad Company,

Bearing interest at 7 per cent. per annum, payable April 1 and October 1, free of all taxes.

We offer for sale a limited amount of the above-named bonds at 95 and interest.

Full information furnished on application to

E. W. CLARK & CO., Bankers,
5 4 12t No. 35 South THIRD Street.

HARRISSON GRAMBO,

BANKER,

530 WALNUT St.,

PHILADELPHIA. 2 28tf

Edmund D. Randolph & Co.
FORMERLY *Smith, Randolph & Co.* PHILA & N.Y.
Bankers, 5 Nassau St. N. York,
Dealers in U.S. Bonds, Members of Stock and Gold Exchanges issue Bills on London, Paris & Germany and Letters of Credit, available throughout Europe.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE.

The undersigned most respectfully announces to his patrons, friends, and the public generally, that in anticipation of extensive alterations and improvements to his store and warerooms, he will offer the balance of his entire stock of FURNITURE

At Greatly Reduced Prices.

All of which is warranted fully as well made as if made to order.

He adopts this method of giving purchasers an opportunity of

Extremely Low Prices

In preference to having a sale at auction.

A cordial invitation is hereby extended to all who are in need of first-class goods.

C. VOLLMER,

Manufacturer of Cabinet Furniture,

No. 1108 CHESNUT STREET,

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JOSEPH H CAMPION (late Moore & Campion),
WILLIAM SMITH, RICHARD R. CAMPION.

SMITH & CAMPION,

Manufacturers of

FINE FURNITURE, UPHOLSTERINGS, AND INTERIOR HOUSE DECORATIONS,

No. 249 SOUTH THIRD Street,

Manufactory, Nos. 215 and 217 LEVANT Street, Philadelphia. 2 18

PARASOLS, 75c., $1, $1 25; LINED, $1 50, $1 75; Silk Sun Umbrellas, 90c., $1, $1 25, $1 50, at DIXON'S, No. 21 S. EIGHTH St. 5 3 1f

LEGAL NOTICES.

TO USERS OF SEWING MACHINES.—NOTICE—The United States Court having decided that the shuttle-carrier used by the American Buttonhole Company infringes my patent, all persons who have used the sewing machine manufactured by the American Buttonhole Machine Company are hereby notified that they are liable to me for using the same, and they are requested to come forward and settle, at the rate of ten dollars per machine, for such infringement, or they will be prosecuted according to law.

CHARLES PARHAM,
5 5 6t No. 703 SANSOM Street.

IN ANSWER TO THE ABOVE ADVERTISEMENT of CHARLES PARHAM, we have to say, by advice of counsel:—

1. That Parham has never yet reached a final decree or obtained an injunction to restrain us from manufacturing and selling our machines.

2. That he must obtain such a decree in the Supreme Court at Washington, into which court his case has never yet been brought, before he can be justified in thus advertising.

3. That we will undertake the defense of, and will fully protect, all who have bought or shall buy our machines.

4. That we are abundantly able to do so; and

5. That we shall hold Charles Parham responsible for any unjustifiable interference with our rights, or those of our agents or our customers.

W. B. MENDENHALL, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary.
Office of American Buttonhole, Overseaming, and Sewing Machine Company, No. 1318 CHESNUT Street. 5 6

U. S. CIRCUIT COURT, EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA.

CHARLES PARHAM vs. THE AMERICAN BUTTONHOLE OVERSEAMING AND SEWING MACHINE COMPANY. In Equity.

Before Strong, Justice, and McKennan, Circuit Judge.

Extract of opinion as rendered:—

"Upon the whole case we are of the opinion"—

"That the Letters Patent reissued to the complainant are valid."

"That, so far as appears or is shown in the case, the complainant is the first and original inventor of the improvements described in the first and second claims of said Patent."

"That the respondents have committed infringements of both said claims."

"A decree will, therefore, be entered for an injunction and an account as prayed for."

CHARLES PARHAM,
5 6 4t Office No. 703 SANSOM Street.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA.

In the matter of JABEZ BUNTING, JOSIAH BUNTING, JOHN POLLOCK, and JOSEPH J. SELLERS, late trading as BUNTING BROS. & CO. In bankruptcy.

PHILADELPHIA, May 4, 1871.

Notice is hereby given that a second general meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts will be held at No. 615 WALNUT Street, in the city of Philadelphia, in said district, on the 26th day of May, A. D. 1871, at 11 A. M., at the office of EDWIN CHASE, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy in said district, for the purposes named in the twenty seventh section of the bankrupt act, approved March 2, 1867.

JOSEPH J. DORAN, Assignee,
No. 32 South THIRD Street, Philadelphia.
To the creditors of said bankrupts. 5 3 2t

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Estate of MARTHA HOOTEN, deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the second and final account of ISAAC C. JONES, Jr., and EZRA EVANS, executors of the last will and testament of MARTHA HOOTEN, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountants, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment, on MONDAY, May 15, 1871, at 3 o'clock P. M., at his Office, No. 32 South THIRD Street, in the City of Philadelphia. E. H. THARP,
5 4 thstu5t Auditor.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of LAWRENCE MORNEN, of Philadelphia, in the County of Philadelphia, and State of Pennsylvania, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt by the District Court of said district upon petition of a creditor.

ALEXANDER P. COLESBERRY, Assignee,
No. 119 WALNUT Street.
To the creditors of said bankrupt. 5 9 tu3t

ESTATE OF JOSEPH NICHOLLS, DECEASED.

Letters testamentary on the above estate having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the said decedent are requested to make payment, and those having claims to present the same to ANN NICHOLLS,
No. 125 GOTHIC Street,
Or her attorney, JOS. C. FERGUSON,
5 9 tu6t* No. 520 WALNUT Street.

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LONDON BROWN STOUT AND SCOTCH ALE,

In glass and stone, by the cask or dozen.

ALBERT C. ROBERTS,

Dealer in Fine Groceries,

Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Sts.

EDWARD PONTI & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF FOREIGN PRODUCE,

Wines, Oils, Fruits, Cigars,

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No. 904 WALNUT Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

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CUMBERLAND NAILS

$4 75 Per Keg.

These Nails are known to be the best in the market

All Nails, no waste, and cost no more than other brands.

Each keg warranted to contain 100 pounds of Nails.

Also, a large assortment of fine Hinges, Locks, and Knobs. Salid Bronze, suitable for first-class buildings, at the great

Cheap-for-Cash Hardware Store

OF

J. B. SHANNON,

2 14 tuths6t No. 1009 MARKET Street.

BARLOW'S INDIGO BLUE IS THE CHEAPEST and best article in the market for

BLUEING CLOTHES.

It does not contain any acid.
It will not injure the finest fabric.
It is put up at

WILTBERGER'S DRUG STORE,

No. 233 N. SECOND Street, Philadelphia,

And for sale by most of the Grocers and Druggists.

The genuine has both BARLOW'S and WILTBERGER'S name on the label; all others are COUNTERFEIT.

BARLOW'S BLUE

will color more water than four times the same weight of indigo. 3 28 tuths2m

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Just received, a Large Assortment of the Latest Styles COPYING PRESSES,

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PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 16 NORTH WHARVES
AND
No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. ELIJAH CATTELL.

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AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
LAST 12 NIGHTS LAST 12 NIGHTS
AND TWO MATINEES,
Introducing for the first time the beautiful ballet of
"UNDINE,"
In the romantic spectacle of
THE BLACK CROOK.
THE BLACK CROOK,
which for elegance of costume and richness of scenery has never been equalled.
Last nights of
THE WONDERFUL MAJILTONS,
THE GREAT SKATERS,
THE GREAT LUPO,
THE GOLDEN TERRACE, WITH 20 ATTRACTIVE FEATURES IN ONE ACT.
Secured seats, BONER & CO.'S Music Store, No. 1102 CHESNUT Street, and at ACADEMY of Music.
NEW ARRANGEMENT.
MATINEE ON SATURDAY AT 2.
50 CENTS TO ALL PARTS OF THE HOUSE. 5 8 6t

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE Begins ¼ to 8 o'clock.
LAST WEEK OF JOHN BROUGHAM.
MONDAY AND TUESDAY EVENINGS,
Brougham's Comedy-Drama of
THE RED LIGHT;
Or, THE SIGNAL OF DANGER.
JOHN BROUGHAM AS NED McDERMOTT,
Aided by the full Company.
FRIDAY—BENEFIT OF JOHN BROUGHAM.
MONDAY NEXT—MISS KATE REIGNOLDS.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, May 9,
SIX NIGHTS OF THE BRILLIANT FAVORITE,
MRS. D. P. BOWERS.
SNARE; or, WHAT CAN'T MONEY DO?
Clara Melville.....MRS. D. P. BOWERS.
Act First. THE HAPPY HOME.
Act Second. OUT IN THE STREETS.
Act Third. THE SECOND MARRIAGE.
Act Fourth. THE FIRST LOVE.
WEDNESDAY,
EAST LYNNE; or, THE ELOPEMENT.
SATURDAY—MRS. BOWERS MATINEE.

DAVENPORT'S CHESNUT STREET THEATRE. Performance commences at 8 o'clock.
THIS EVENING,
SARATOGA. SARATOGA.
MR. JAMES LEWIS, from Daly's Fifth Avenue Theatre, and
DAVENPORT'S STAR COMPANY.
Admission, $1, 75, 50, and 25 cents.
Seats secured from 9 until 4 o'clock.
SARATOGA ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON.
Admission, 50 and 25 cents; secured seats, $1.

FOX'S AMERICAN THEATRE.
IMMENSE ATTRACTION.
Every evening, Wednesday and Saturday Matinees,
THE IMPERIAL JAPANESE TROUPE.
Grand Olio Entertainment.
Two Grand Ballets, Ethiopian Burlesques, Local Sketches, Comic Pantomime, etc., etc.
JAPS' MATINEE,
WEDNESDAY, at 2 o'clock.

AMERICAN MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE, Northwest corner of NINTH and ARCH Streets.
Open daily from 9 A. M. till 10 P. M.
Engagement of the Great Natural Actor,
MR. ROBERT McWADE,
RIP VAN WINKLE,
EVERY EVENING and SATURDAY MATINEE.
UNCLE TOM'S CABIN MATINEE WEDNESDAY.
FRIDAY—BENEFIT OF ROBERT McWADE.
MONDAY, May 15—THE DOUBLE-HEADED BABE.

A GRAND BAZAAR IN AID OF THE SICK POOR OF ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL is NOW OPEN, and will continue for two weeks at CONCERT HALL, CHESNUT Street, above Twelfth.
Season tickets, 25 cents. Single admission, 10 cents. 4 12

"THE ST. CLOUD."

This new elegant and commodious first-class Hotel, on ARCH Street, above SEVENTH,
Now open.
Terms, $3 per day.
4 1 2m G. W. MULLIN & BRO., Proprietors.

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WINES, LIQUORS, ENGLISH AND SCOTCH ALES, ETC.

The subscriber begs to call the attention of dealers, connoisseurs, and consumers generally to his splendid stock of foreign goods now on hand, of his own importation, as well, also, to his extensive assortment of Domestic Wines, Ales, etc., among which may be enumerated:—

500 cases of Clarets, high and low grades, carefully selected from best foreign stocks.
100 casks of Sherry Wine, extra quality of finest grade.
100 cases of Sherry Wine, extra quality of finest grade.
25 casks of Sherry Wine, best quality of medium grade.
25 barrels Scuppernong Wine of best quality.
50 casks Catawba Wine " "
10 barrels " " medium grade.

Together with a full supply of Brandies, Whiskies, Scotch and English Ales, Brown Stout, etc., etc., which he is prepared to furnish to the trade and consumers generally in quantities that may be required, and on the most liberal terms.

P. J. JORDAN.
5 5 tf No. 220 PEAR Street,
Below Third and Walnut and above Dock street.

ICE.

"PRICE OF ICE LOW ENOUGH TO SATISFY ALL."
"BE SURE KNICKERBOCKER IS ON THE WAGON."
KNICKERBOCKER ICE COMPANY.
THOS. E. CAHILL, President.
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No. 435 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.
Branch Offices and Depots,
North Pennsylvania Railroad and Master street.
Ridge Avenue and Willow street.
Willow Street Wharf, Delaware avenue.
Twenty-second and Hamilton streets.
Ninth Street and Washington avenue.
Pine Street Wharf, Schuylkill.
No. 4633 Main Street, Germantown.
No. 21 North Second street, Camden, N. J., and Cape May, New Jersey.
1871. Prices for Families, Offices, etc. 1871.
8 pounds daily, 50 cents per week.
12 " " 65 " "
16 " " 80 " "
20 " " 95 " "
Half bushel or forty pounds, 20 cents each delivery. 4 28 3m

LOOKING GLASSES, ETC.

NEW ROGERS GROUP,

"RIP VAN WINKLE."

NEW CHROMOS.

All Chromos sold at 25 per cent. below regular rates.

All of Prang's, Hoover's, and all others.

Send for catalogue.

Looking-Glasses,

ALL NEW STYLES,

At the lowest prices. All of our own manufacture.

JAMES S. EARLE & SONS.

No. 816 CHESNUT STREET.

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WINDOW BLINDS,

Lace Curtains, Curtain Cornices,

HOLLAND SHADES,

PAINTED SHADES of the latest tints.

BLINDS painted and trimmed

STORE SHADES made and lettered.

Picture Cord, Tassels, Etc, Repairing promptly attended to.

B. J. WILLIAMS, Jr.,

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MRS. R. DILLON,

NOS. 223 AND 225 SOUTH STREET,

FANCY AND MOURNING MILLINERY, CRAPE VEILS.

Ladies' and Misses' Crape, Felt, Gimp, Hair, Satin, Silk, Straw and Velvets, Hats and Bonnets, French Flowers, Hat and Bonnet Frames, Crapes, Laces, Silks, Satins, Velvets, Ribbons, Sashes, Ornaments and all kinds of Millinery Goods.

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
No. 108 S. THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet), or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty Cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

TUESDAY, MAY 9, 1871.

☞ The earliest regular edition of the THE EVENING TELEGRAPH goes to press at 1½ o'clock, and the subsequent regular editions at 2½, 3½, and 4½. Whenever there is important news of the complications in Europe, extra editions will be issued after this hour, and before the regular time for the early edition.

THE TREATY OF WASHINGTON.

An article purporting to be an authentic or semi-official description of the treaty framed by the Joint High Commission has been telegraphed to all the leading journals of the country by the Associated Press, and it probably gives a tolerably correct but somewhat flattering outline of that document. British statesmen are good diplomatists, and if anybody knows how to drive a hard bargain, or, when concessions become necessary, to render them as insignificant and useless as possible, it is a well-trained Englishman. In a private trade a cute Yankee may outwit him, but in a public negotiation John Bull has rarely or never yielded up to Brother Jonathan anything more than force of arms or force of circumstances has compelled him to surrender. The new compact, which is to be called the Treaty of Washington, was framed at a time when John Bull was disposed to be amicable, amiable, gracious, and to exhibit a slight sense of justice, so far as such an essentially surly and grasping individual can be amicable, amiable, gracious, or just, and the treaty therefore contains some things which he will be disposed to regard as concessions. Thus it is said that "the British Government frankly expresses its regret for the occurrence of the incidents complained of by the United States;" and it is, furthermore, provided that five commissioners, one of whom is to be appointed by each of the high contracting parties, and three by three designated sovereigns of Europe, shall examine into the Alabama and kindred claims, "and award damages, either in detail or in gross," on the principle that the responsibility of Great Britain shall be adjudged under special rules of neutral duty and obligation established by the treaty, but which are not admitted by the British Government to have been in force during the Rebellion. If this version of the treaty is correct, the British Government has apparently gone as far on the point on which the American people are peculiarly sensitive as we could reasonably expect. The ground taken by Sumner in his speech against the treaty negotiated by Reverdy Johnson and Clarendon, viz., that we should hold Great Britain (on account of her premature indirect recognition of the Confederacy), responsible for a sum about equal to the national debt, is as ridiculous, untenable, and unjust as it is impracticable; and if this bunkum idea is thrown overboard there is little cause left to complain of the provisions of the new treaty so far as they affect our war claims against Great Britain. We may justly complain of the hot haste with which Great Britain awarded belligerent rights to the South, as well as of her passionate demand for Mason and Slidell, and of the immense amount of moral and material aid and comfort her citizens afforded to the Rebels during the war, but this is not a matter to be settled by dollars and cents, nor by a treaty; and if that part of the old score is ever to be wiped out, it must be repaid in kind, when favoring circumstances furnish a convenient and corresponding opportunity.

The wily British diplomatists, in making provision for our legitimate demands arising from the operations of the Confederate cruisers that were suffered to escape from English ports, did not forget to prefer, as offsets, sundry bills of their own countrymen which were also run up during the late war. The public is at present left somewhat in the dark in regard to the amount and character of these claims, but an assurance is given that they are restricted to the narrowest possible limits. It will not do for the treaty to leave any loopholes on a point like this. We should become a laughing-stock among the nations if, after all our clamor about the Alabama claims, any system of diplomatic jugglery should bring us into Great Britain's debt. Fears have been expressed from time to time that we would be held responsible for the Confederate loan negotiated in England. If the treaty contemplates or permits any such truckling, it had better be burned up at once, and woe to the Senator who supports it.

On the fishery question and questions connected with the navigation of the St. Lawrence, etc., a fair and liberal arrangement seems to have been made in the treaty—the entanglements of reciprocity being avoided—and the worst feature of this part of the negotiations is the provision that they must be ratified by the Parliament of Canada and the Legislature of Prince Edward's Island before they become binding. This seems to us a trick on the part of the British Commissioners and a mistake on the part of the Commissioners from this country. Ratifications by the United States Senate and the British Parliament are essential, but we might as well require the consent of Oregon and Washington Territory to the provision of the treaty relating to the northwestern boundary line as permit Great Britain to compel us to await the tardy and factious action of a colonial parliament and the legislature of a petty island.

LET US HAVE PEACE.

Our usually amiable contemporary, the *Bulletin* completely lost its amiability yesterday, and made a melancholy exhibition of bad temper, which, considering the recent success of the anti-Penn Square ring in the Senate, was as unexpected as it was grief-inspiring. It always saddens us when the *Bulletin* gets into one of its wild moods, but if its bottled-up wrath must be vented, we are pleased, rather than otherwise, if THE TELEGRAPH is made the object of it, for we know in that case that no harsh words calculated to disturb the serenity of the *Bulletin's* sanctum will be used, and that with judicious treatment the patient may be expected ultimately to recover. It is otherwise in the case of some of our respected contemporary's frantic attacks, and we can remember an instance when one of our judges was compelled to pronounce from the bench the opinion that the *Bulletin* was a "habitual liar." This has been a matter for regret with us ever since, for it is not judicious to speak the truth on all occasions, and we would have dealt more gently with our contemporary than Judge Stroud felt impelled to do. The cause of the *Bulletin's* wrath yesterday was doubtless our statement that its opposition to the Building Commission was rather remarkable, in consideration of the fact that it endorsed the much more obnoxious commission schemes started at Harrisburg last winter. Facts are facts, however, and the *Bulletin* would exhibit itself to more advantage by making an explanation of its conduct than by flying into a passion and using abusive language against THE TELEGRAPH. The ire of the *Bulletin* was also aroused by a previous statement in these columns to the effect that a number of the gentlemen who went to Harrisburg to protest against the irresponsible Building Commission were themselves members of irresponsible commissions created in the same manner that it was by the Legislature. It is really not our fault if these things are true, nor are we responsible for the fact—for it is a fact—that members of the Senate were paid in good money of the United States to vote for the abolition of the Building Commission. It is well known that all the property-holders in the neighborhood of Sixth and Chesnut streets were assessed to pay the expenses of the campaign against the Building Commission. Doubtless the *Bulletin* will deny this fact, as it has many others; but the public, bearing in mind Judge Stroud's decision, will know exactly how much credence to put in the denial. Now we are anxious to know what has been done with this money, for money has been contributed liberally for the good and sufficient reason that it is worth while for the property-holders in the vicinity of Independence and Washington Squares to pay handsomely to retain a permanent monopoly of their business of letting offices at exorbitant rates. We commend these items to the candid consideration of the *Bulletin*, and in doing so we ask it to keep cool, and not to strike out so wildly as it did yesterday. The credit of journalism is at stake when such an exhibition of bad temper as that of the *Bulletin's* yesterday is made, and we ask in the kindest spirit possible that we may not have occasion to reply to the like again. Let us have peace.

—The Chicago and Northwestern Railroad has several engineers who have travelled over 400,000 miles each, or nearly the distance of 17 times round the world.

—An Illinois undertaker advertises that he keeps on hand "an elegant stock of neat and nobby shrouds, warranted to give satisfaction to the most particular."

—A gentleman lying in bed one morning was informed that he had better get up quick, breakfast was just coming up. "Let it come," he exclaimed defiantly; "it will find me ready to meet it."

NOTICES.

PERFECT SATISFACTION GUARANTEED
TO EVERY PURCHASER
FINE READY-MADE CLOTHING
FOR MEN AND BOYS
AT
WANAMAKER & BROWN'S.

If a Garment does not fit it is willingly exchanged for one that does.

If you do not like the color of a Garment on arriving at home you can exchange it for another color, and there is no lack in variety, in this respect, at Oak Hall.

If on arriving home the Garment proves to be different from that which you purchased it for, you will do WANAMAKER & BROWN *a favor to report it. For everything must be of the Very Best Quality, of the class of Material sold at Sixth and Market streets.*

Every piece of woollen goods made up in this immense Clothing House is carefully examined and thoroughly sponged before being cut, and every Garment is warranted to be made up in the most substantial manner by our own skilful workmen.

Polite attention always given. An early inspection of our stock invited.

THE LOWEST PRICES FOR EVERYTHING.
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
OAK HALL,
THE POPULAR CLOTHING HOUSE,
S. E. CORNER SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.

THE AUCTION SALE of the collection of the works of Fenimore and others, by Messrs. Heaton, Henry Bacon, E. Moran, S. B. Waugh and his talented daughter, Sonntag, Thomas Hill, Xanthus Smith, and others, will be held on Thursday evening, the 11th, at Messrs. Scotts' Gallery, No. 1129 Chesnut street, where they are now open for exhibition all the day and evening. Mr. Fenimore has decided to *sell, positively*, and the artists whose works are placed with his have also decided to let all be knocked down to the highest bidder, and it will certainly prove a good investment to all who are tempted to go to the sale and purchase. Our readers will thank us for this reminder.

SHERRY WINES.

TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY CASKS
in stock of our
Favorite Table Sherry,
At $2·50 per gallon by the cask of 20 gallons, or $2·75 by the five-gallon demijohn.

E. BRADFORD CLARKE,
(SUCCESSOR TO SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,)
S. W. Corner **BROAD and WALNUT,**
PHILADELPHIA.
4 21 tuthsstf4p

CARPETINGS, ETC.

723. 723.
PEABODY & WESTON,
CHEAPEST CARPET HOUSE IN THE CITY.

We desire to inform the public that we have advices from the manufacturers in England that goods will be advanced during the present month at least ten per cent. In view of this we would suggest to all parties contemplating marriage and housekeeping, as well as to others proposing to refurnish, the advantage of buying their carpets now, as prices must go up.

We have a full line of Carpets, Oil Cloths, Mattings, in all widths, which we are offering at the very lowest cash prices, and will continue to do so for a short time, as we will be compelled to raise the prices of all goods when the advance is made on the other side.

PEABODY & WESTON,
No. 723 CHESNUT Street.
4 27 tusst

MATTINGS.
FRESH
IMPORTATION,
MADE FROM NEW GRASS.
THE BEST
In the Country,
ALSO,
Low Priced Mattings.
R. L. KNIGHT & SON,
No. 1222 CHESNUT Street,
4 25 tuth 6t PHILADELPHIA.

1,000,000 FEET HEMLOCK JOIST AND SCANTLING.
ALL LENGTHS, ALL SIZES.
500,000 FEET 5-4 and 4-4 SOUTHERN PINE FLOORING (Dry).
Our own working. Assorted and unassorted.
250,000 FEET 4-4 VIRGINIA SAP FLOORING (Dry.)
Our own working. Assorted and unassorted.
250,000 FEET 4-4, 3-4, 5-8 and 1-2 INCH SAP BOX BOARDS,
Together with a large and well-selected stock of thoroughly seasoned Building Lumber of all descriptions, suitable for the erection of large factories, stores, dwellings, etc. In connection with the above we are now running a
Steam Saw and Planing Mill,
And are fully prepared to furnish Builders and others with
Mill Work of all Descriptions,
WINDOW FRAMES, SASH, SHUTTERS, DOORS, BRACKETS, Etc.
SUPERIOR WOOD MOULDINGS A SPECIALTY.
BROWN & WOELPPER,
No. 827 RICHMOND STREET,
5 9 tuths1m PHILADELPHIA.

NOW READY.
CALLIRHOE.
From the French of MAURICE SAND, son of George Sand. Translated by S. A. De Ponte. Pp. 325. 12mo. fine cloth, $1·75.
MEMOIR OF COUNT RUMFORD.
One vol. royal 8vo; pp. 680, with illustrations. Fine cloth. Price $5. Sold by all Booksellers.
Claxton, Remsen & Haffelfinger,
Publishers, Booksellers, and Stationers,
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SECOND STREET ABOVE CHESNUT.
EDWIN HALL.
No. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
Has just opened fresh invoices of
STRIPE SILKS, CHECK SILKS,
AND
SOLID COLORED SILKS.
Also, in stock a full assortment of the
BEST MAKES OF BLACK SILKS.
A LARGE STOCK OF
DRESS GOODS,
Including all the Latest Novelties, and at LOWER PRICES THAN WE HAVE HAD THEM FOR YEARS.
LACE POINTES, LACE SACQUES,
SPRING SHAWLS, FROM $3 UP.
HERNANIES! HERNANIES!
From the lowest price to the best goods imported.
N. B.—We guarantee our prices to be as low as elsewhere, for the same Quality, Shade, and Style.
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CLOTHING.
COMPLETE SPRING OUTFIT.
ROCKHILL & WILSON
For Man and Boy.
For Street or House.
For Business or Pleasure.
For Home or Abroad.
For the Wayside or the Farm.
For the Shop or the Factory.
For the Mill or the Store.
For Full Dress or Repose.
For Wedding or Tea Parties.
For Sunday or Week Day.
For the Lowest Amount of Cash.
Always Ready!
Always to Fit!
Always Beautiful!
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☞ Come and look at the Clothes of
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HABILLEMENTS
No. 824 CHESTNUT ST.
CHARLES STOKES & CO.
UNDER THE CONTINENTAL HOTEL
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
A NEW LOT OF
DARK and LIGHT MIXTURES
IN
Scotch and English Check and Striped GOODS,
FOR BUSINESS,
TRAVELLING, and
MORNING SUITS,
Looking, when Cut and Trimmed Stylishly,
VERY ELEGANT.
WESTON & BROTHER, TAILORS,
S. W. Corner NINTH and ARCH Sts,
PHILADELPHIA.
A full assortment now in store
OF THE CHOICEST NOVELTIES OF THE SEASON
FOR GENTLEMEN'S WEAR.
A SUPERIOR GARMENT AT A REASONABLE PRICE.
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STEINWAY & SONS'
GRAND SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.
Special attention is called to their
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CHARLES BLASIUS.
Warerooms, No. 1006 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia. 4 13 tfrp

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GRAND SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.
Special attention is called to our Upright Pianos. They possess the highest improvements of any instruments made, and are unrivalled for tone and durability.
Also, sole Agents for the celebrated
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No. 923 CHESNUT Street.
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TO THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.—A Physician having a large, lucrative practice, and fine Residence in the city, wishes to retire, and sell the same. Address DAVIS & SIMPSON,
5 9 tuths3t* No. 711 WALNUT Street.

WANTED—THREE YOUNG LADIES ARE desirous of obtaining situations either in a Photographic Gallery or Copying Office. Best of references Address "Q. L.," Evening Telegraph Office, 5 9 3t*

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BALBRIGGAN HOSIERY.
SUMMER IMPORTATION
NOW OPEN.
SHARPLESS & SON
Respectfully solicit the attention of their customers for this additional department of their business.
SHARPLESS & SON,
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COOK & BROTHER,
No. 53 N. EIGHTH Street,
[TRADE-MARK.] [TRADE-MARK.]
RETAILERS
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HOSIERY GOODS
Exclusively of their own importation.
Just received, by steamer City of Antwerp,
ONE CASE
English Thread Hose
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TRAVELLERS' CREDITS.
Our Letter of Credit gives the holder the privilege of drawing either on
DREXEL, HARJES & CO., Paris,
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As may be found most convenient or profitable, and is available throughout Europe. To parties going abroad we offer special facilities, collecting their interest and dividends during their absence without charge.
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ISSUED IN CONNECTION WITH
Jay Cooke, McCulloch & Co.,
OF LONDON,
AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT EUROPE.
We would call the special attention of Americans going abroad to the complete arrangements made by our London House, in their office, at
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For the comfort and convenience of holders of our Circular Letters, and especially with reference to their correspondence and the latest advices from the United States.
Persons taking Credits through us can have their passports furnished without extra charge.
Full information given at our office.
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BOUGHT AND SOLD
AT THE BOARD OF BROKERS,
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4 25 tuths2mrp* No. 18 S. THIRD Street.

TO FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS.—A PARTY who has a knowledge of the business, and can [illegible], desires to associate himself with an agent who represents one or more companies. References exchanged.
Address "B. F. P.," North American office. 5 8 3t*

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CRIPPEN & MADDOCK,
Dealers and Importers in Fine Groceries,
No. 115 S. THIRD Street,
BELOW CHESNUT,
Invite the attention of buyers to the following:—
White Wheat St. Louis Family Flour.

Roquefort Cheese,		Parmesan Cheese,	
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WALL DECORATIONS.
Ninety Different Shades
OF PLAIN TINTS,
Of the most beautiful and delicate colors, suitable to take the place either of painted walls or fresco.
They can be washed with a soft brush or sponge
WITHOUT INJURY TO THE COLOR.
In addition to the above, we have a large assortment of
ORIENTAL SATINS,
An entirely new class of PAPER HANGINGS; which, together with
OUR EMBOSSED AND BROCADE GILTS, VELVETS, ETC.,
Cannot fail to please the taste of the most fastidious.
The above goods received the FIRST PREMIUM at the late exhibition of the American Institute, New York.
J. H. LONGSTRETH,
No. 12 NORTH THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
THE HANGING DEPARTMENT, superintended by T. J. O'CONNER, can show many novelties. All work warranted satisfactory, and guaranteed to be so by us. 5 3 6t4p

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Established in 1765.
McCANN'S
Art Galleries and Warerooms,
No. 910 CHESNUT Street.
Oil Paintings,
Mirrors,
Tables,
Frames,
Cornices, Etc.
All Chromos reduced 30 per cent. on form prices. 4 1 stuth 6mrp

NOW ON EXHIBITION,
Mr. Fenimore's Paintings,
AND OTHER IMPORTANT WORKS,
From Philadelphia and New York Artists,
TO BE SOLD AT PUBLIC SALE,
At Scott's New Gallery,
No. 1129 CHESNUT STREET,
THURSDAY EVENING, May 11.
NOW OPEN FOR EXHIBITION WITH CATALOGUES. [5 6 5t
SALE POSITIVELY WITHOUT RESERVE.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.
HENRY HARPER,
No. 722 CHESNUT Street,
A NEW STOCK AT LOW PRICES OF
WATCHES,
OPERA AND VEST CHAINS,
FINE JEWELRY,
SILVER BRIDAL PRESENTS,
Rogers', Silver-Plated Spoons, Forks, Tea Sets, Castors, Ice Pitchers, Etc.
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J. E. CALDWELL & CO.
No. 902 CHESNUT Street.
NEW DESIGNS IN
PLATED WHITE METAL
TEA SETS.
PEARL AND SATIN FINISH.
3 18 stuth3

FOR SALE.
ASSIGNEES' PEREMPTORY SALE.—In the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, United States District Court in Bankruptcy in the matter of Buckner, McCammon & Co.
BY M. THOMAS & SONS, AUCTIONEERS,
Nos. 139 and 141 South FOURTH Street.
MODERN FOUR-STORY BRICK RESIDENCE, No. 1924 CHESNUT STREET, WEST OF NINETEENTH STREET, 22 by 235 FEET TO SANSOM STREET, TWO FRONTS.
On Tuesday,
May 30, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, without reserve, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that handsome modern four-story brick messuage, with three-story back building and lot of ground, situate on the south side of Chesnut street, 110 feet east of Twentieth street, No. 1924; containing in front on Chesnut street 22 feet, and extending in depth 235 feet to Sansom street—two fronts. It has all the modern conveniences; subject to a ground-rent of $11,000 and mortgage of $15,000, together $26,000. Terms—one-half of the mortgage may remain. Immediate possession. May be examined from 2 to 6 o'clock. Sale absolute.
By order of
CHARLES H. ROBERTS,
G. H. WOODWARD,
5 9 20 27 3t Assignees, No. 129 N. FRONT St.

Savery's Patent Combined Water Cooler and REFRIGERATOR
Has proved itself to be superior to any in the market. Call and examine.
JACOB F. HAND, Jr.,
4 6 thstu 2mrp Depot, No. 620 MARKET Street.

THAT STATUE AGAIN.

Whose Statue is it at Bailey's?—A Brace of Disclaimers from Old Friends of Alderman McMullen.

[The communications given below involve the subject of the Mullen or the McMullen statue in fresh confusion. Our correspondents write with an earnestness and confidence that do them credit, but it is not certain that they are good judges of such a matter. While we admit that they are direct, practical men, we doubt if they are fitted by taste or education to criticize a work of art.—ED.]

Evening Telegraph.

SIR:—I was going up Chestnut st last night when I seed a kind of crowd at a shop winder and stopped myself natural like to look in. There was a marble image of a gentleman I am not acquainted with in the winder that was what the people were looking at. Soon the crowd dropped off and I was left there alone. Jist then a Police comes up and claps me not so very light neither on the shoulder. "Come—you git out of this," he says:—"You git," he says:—"We're been put up to that," he says; "You cant play that game here, my man"—he says. By this time the Police had got me shoved pretty well across 12th st. "What game are you talking about?" I says,—gitting mad;—"*What* have you been put up to?"—"Why about breaking that winder to get at Alderman McMullen's statue," says the Police. I bust right out a lafin when he said that—"That's another of your games is it?" says he;—"but it wont do" he says;—"You git"—he says. "Why look here old Squeesicks" says I, "You dont mean to tell me that you take that feller in the winder there for Bill McMullen? Hold me, somebody;" an' I screamed right out. I run that Police so unmerciful that after a while he didn't like it. "Well," he says, "it's in the paper, that's all I know." "Wot paper?" I asked, as grave as I could; and he told me. "Then," says I, "I used to know a man as was carrier on that paper, and consekvently I feel a sort of acquaintance with it; I'm going to write to that edi tor and tell him that he's *wrong*.' And so you are sir! It's a out an out mistake. Why Lord bless your soul, sir, that ain't our Bill! Somebody's been playing it on you, sir—they have indeed. The genelman, whoever he is, is no more like old Bill McMullen than you are like the Queen of Sheba, and they *do* say that she is as black as a coal-scuttle. Well, we do each of us get sold now and then in our lives, and you've caught it this time.

Yours to command

JERRY T——.

MR EDITOR I seen a piece in your paper saying that Alderman McMullen had his statue made and I went up to Baileys store to see it. I dont know whether youre making fools of people or not but the peice seemed wrote fair enough and maybe you meant it. Anyways that Statue aint any more the aldermans than it is me. If youre on the Square youre the worst took in man I ever seen. This is from one which has knowed W. McMullen from a babby and he Herein specifies that I *know* it aint the same person. There aint any guess work about this for he *knows* it. Who in the thunder it is I dont know but it aint the Alderman. Why see here this is all [There are some necessary omissions made in our correspondent's note.—ED.] foolishness. I dont believe you have saw the statue at all. Why see here its *nothin like* the alderman. In the first place it aint got enough hair. The clothes aint the same nor yet the boots nor the features. Then he have a kind of ugly look on his mug which Mr. McMullen aint. Then everybody knows the alderman he had his nose broke helping a friend and no disgrace to him and the status nose aint broke though it ought to be if it purtends to be W. McMullen. And I aint up to this sort of thing Mister Editor but I know it *aint him* and I can lick the man which says it.

Yours with Respect

Yaller Wagner

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

Mrs. Bowers as "Donna Diana."

Lively intrigue is the most marked characteristic of Spanish comedy, and there is always a well-defined plot and a busy flow of incidents which make them particularly effective in representation upon the stage. There is very little character painting in the Spanish drama, whereas in the best English works character rather than plot is considered of importance. But for stage purposes and for the entertainment of average audiences the Spanish pieces have many advantages. Their construction is generally exceedingly artistic, and the plot and counterplot and rapid movement that distinguish them render them vastly amusing. *Love's Masquerade*, the comedy in which Mrs. D. P. Bowers appeared last evening at the Walnut, is an adaptation of one of the most famous Spanish classic plays, the *Disdain Met with Disdain* of Moreto. It is one of the most brilliant pieces that has been given to the English-speaking stage of late years, and it is so exceedingly entertaining that it is remarkable it does not attract crowded houses whenever it is acted. The idea is that of a proud lady who scorns love as an idle passion being subdued by an assumption of pride on the part of her lover, and the conflict of wits between "Donna Diana" and "Don Cæsar," who may almost be described as Spanish counterparts of "Beatrice" and "Benedick," give rise to a succession of brilliant scenes which afford the representatives of the principal characters some admirable opportunities. "Diana" is one of Mrs. Bowers' finest parts, and her delineation of the conflicting emotions inspired in the breast of the haughty beauty whose disdain is conquered by the disdain of her suitor is artistic in the extreme. The *role* is one in which a capable actress cannot fail to figure to advantage, and Mrs. Bowers makes the most of the many opportunities it presents. Mr. McCollom, who played the part of "Don Cæsar" last night, is not capable of doing it justice. He lacks entirely the light, airy grace that it requires, and while his performance was not without merit, it was not strikingly excellent. Mr. Walcot represented "Perin," the secretary of "Diana," and the confidant of the two lovers, by whose assistance the thread of the plot is woven and then unravelled again, most admirably, and his acting was as graceful and elegant as Mr. McCollom's was heavy and lacking in fineness.

The City Amusements.

AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC the spectacle of *The Black Crook* will be represented this evening.

AT THE WALNUT Mrs. D. P. Bowers will personate "Clara Melville," in Falconer's drama of *Snare; or, What Can't Money Do?*

AT THE ARCH Mr. Brougham's drama of *The Red Light* will be performed this evening, with Mr. Brougham in the part of "Ned McDermott."

AT THE CHESNUT the comedy of *Saratoga* will be performed this evening.

AT THE AMERICAN the Japanese acrobats and jugglers will appear this evening.

AT THE MUSEUM, Ninth and Arch streets, Mr. Robert McWade will personate "Rip Van Winkle" this evening. A matinee to-morrow.

CITY ITEMS.

MR. WILLIAM W. CASSIDY, the jeweller at No. 8 South Second street, has one of the largest and most attractive stocks of all kinds of Jewelry and Silverware in the city. He has also on hand a fine assortment of fine American Western Watches. Those who purchase at this store at the present time are certain to get the worth of their money.

VEGETINE thoroughly eradicates every kind of humor, and restores the entire system to a healthy condition.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.—WILBOR'S COD LIVER OIL AND LIME has now been before the public for ten years, and has steadily grown into favor and appreciation. This could not be the case unless the preparation was of undoubted and high intrinsic value. The combination of the Phosphate of Lime with pure Cod Liver Oil, as prepared by Dr. Wilbor, has produced a new phase in the treatment of Consumption and all diseases of the Lungs. This article can be taken by the most delicate invalid without creating the disgusting nausea which is such a prominent objection to the Cod Liver Oil when taken without Lime. This preparation is prescribed by the regular faculty, and sold by the proprietor, wholesale and retail, A. B. WILBOR, Chemist, No. 166 Court Street, Boston, and by druggists generally.

BURNETT'S FLORIMEL—An exquisite perfume.

VEGETINE is composed of the best vegetable ingredients the dispensary of nature furnishes. Their juices are extracted in a way which preserves their undiminished medical properties, making it one of the greatest cleansers of the blood that is or can be put together. It extends its influence into every part of the human organism; commencing from the foundation, correcting diseased action and restoring vital powers, creating a healthy formation and purification of the blood, driving out disease, and leaving Nature to perform its allotted part.

A. S. HAMILTON'S
STANDARD SEWING MACHINE OFFICE,
No. 700 CHESNUT STREET,
Howe's, Grover & Baker's, Folsom's, and other first-class machines sold $10 per month and to rent

WHITCOMB'S ASTHMA REMEDY—Sure cure.

MARRIED.

JOHNSON—BARTON.—May 4, 1871, at the residence of his Honor Mayor FOX, Mr. JOSEPH JOHNSON to Miss MOLLIE J. W. BARTON, all of this city.

ROBINSON—MURTA.—On April 4, 1871, by the Rev. George L. C. Hanna, Mr. CHARLES E. ROBINSON, of Boston, Mass., to Miss MAGGIE, daughter of the late James and Mary Murta, of Philadelphia.

DIED.

ERBEN.—On the evening of the 4th instant, REBECCA, relict of the late Henry Erben.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Wednesday, the 10th instant, at 3 o'clock P. M., without further notice, from her late residence, S. W. corner Twelfth and Vine streets.

FLANAGAN.—On Monday, 8th instant, after a short illness, of scarlet fever, JAMES M., Jr., son of Stephen and Amanda M. Flanagan.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 1509 Arch street, on Thursday, 11th instant, at 3 P. M. To proceed to Laurel Hill.

McCOSKER.—On the 7th instant, Mr. BERNARD McCOSKER, aged 71 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 2202 Bolton street, above Jefferson, on Wednesday morning, at 8 o'clock. High Mass at New St. Joseph's Chapel. Interment at New Cathedral Cemetery.

McFADDEN.—On the 8th instant, Mrs. ANN, wife of the late Bernard McFadden, aged 62 years, formerly of the parish of Maneugh, county Donegal, Ireland.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 2035 Sansom street, on Wednesday afternoon, at 1 o'clock. Services at St. Patrick's Church.

ROWEN.—On the 7th instant, HENRY ROWEN, Sr., aged 88 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his daughter, Mary Stevenson, No. 241 Wildey street, on Wednesday afternoon, 10th inst., at 3 o'clock.

SHAW.—At Bristol, Tuesday morning, 9th instant, Mrs. MARY P. SHAW.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

SHREVE.—Suddenly, on the 6th of May, REBECCA A. SHREVE, of Mount Holly, N. J.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, in Ridgway street, on Wednesday, the 10th instant, at 1 o'clock P. M.

MOURNING DRY GOODS.

NEW MOURNING STORE.

New Stock at Lowest Prices.

No 1226 CHESNUT STREET.

NEWEST DESIGNS IN DRESS GOODS.
NEWEST DESIGNS IN BONNETS.
NEWEST DESIGNS IN VEILS.
CHEAPEST ALPACAS IN PHILADA.
CHEAPEST BOMBAZINES IN PHILADA.
CHEAPEST BLACK SILKS IN PHILADA
CHEAPEST CRAPE CLOTHS IN PHILADELPHIA.
EVERY ARTICLE AT LOWEST PRICE.

We would respectfully call attention to our new Dress-making and Fuit Department, where every novelty in black suits will be found ready-made and made to order, at shortest notice, by a competent dressmaker, and also call attention to our White Goods and Ladies' Underwear Department. Large Stock of Linen and Lawn Suits, of finest finish, always on hand.

A. MYERS & CO.,

4 22 stuth5ptf No. 1226 CHESNUT Street.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For additional Special Notices see Inside Pages.

OFFICE OF THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL S. S. CO.
PHILADELPHIA, May 8, 1871.

At the annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, held on Wednesday, 3d inst., the following named gentlemen were unanimously elected Directors to serve for the ensuing year:—S. Flanagan, Henry Winsor, W. S. Russell, Richard Wood, Wm. Massey, George N. Allen, and James A. Knight; and at a meeting of the Directors held this day, S. FLANAGAN was unanimously elected President, and CHAS. S. TEAL Secretary and Treasurer. CHAS. S. TEAL,
1t Secretary.

THE NORTHERN HOME FOR FRIENDLESS CHILDREN.—NOTICE—The annual meeting of contributors to THE NORTHERN HOME FOR FRIENDLESS CHILDREN will be held on TUESDAY, May 9, 1871, at 4 P. M., at the office, No. 614 RACE Street, Philadelphia. The election of four trustees and six managers to serve for four years, and to fill vacancies, will take place between 4 and 4½ P. M.

MACGREGOR J. MITCHESON,
5 5 4t Secretary.

J. & L. L. BARRICK'S LEGITIMATE Tailoring Establishment, No. 41 S. TENTH Street, where you can get the best suit for the least money. Where, furnishing your own material you can have it made and trimmed exactly right. Price, fit, and workmanship guaranteed. A good stock always on hand, to show which is no trouble, and to sell the same at rates not to be excelled is our highest ambition. 5 2 tuths26t

ORGAN CONCERT—TRINITY M. E. Church, EIGHTH Street, above Race.—The new S. S. Cabinet Pipe Organ (the first and only one in the city) will be opened to the public on THIS (Tuesday) EVENING by Professors D. WOOD and H. G. THUNDER.

Dr. F. R. THOMAS, Miss JARVIS, the Sunday-school, Infant school, and others will sing.

Tickets, 50 cents, at the door. 1t*

KARTHAUS COAL AND LUMBER COMPANY, No. 10 WALNUT Street.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the KARTHAUS COAL AND LUMBER CO. will be held at the office of the Company, No. 10 WALNUT Street, on TUESDAY, May 9, at 12 o'clock, to elect Board of Directors for the ensuing year, and for other purposes. 4 25 tu3t

OLD OAKS CEMETERY COMPANY.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders will be held at the office of the company, No. 518 WALNUT Street, on MONDAY, June 5, at 10 A. M., when an election will be held for eight Managers to serve during the ensuing year.

MICHAEL NISBET,
5 6 9 13 17 20 24 27 31 6 3 Secretary.

MORRIS CANAL AND BANKING COMPANY.

The Stockholders are requested to call at the Office of LEWIS COOPER, No. 11 PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE without delay, and give their assent to the lease of the canal to the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company. 5 8 4t

LATEST STYLES IN GENTLEMEN'S Boots and Shoes.—A large assortment of our own make, of different measures, always on hand.

BARTLETT,
2 18 tf No. 33 S. SIXTH Street, above Chesnut.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

PENNSYLVANIA BIBLE SOCIETY.

At the Sixty-third Annual Meeting of the Pennsylvania Bible Society, held last week, the following Officers and Managers were elected:—

President—Rev. Bishop M. SIMPSON, D. D.
Vice-Presidents—Rev. John Chambers, Rev. H. A. Boardman, D. D., Rev. B. S. Schneck, D. D., Rev. Howard Malcom, D. D., Right Rev. Wm. B. Stevens, D. D., Hon. Wm. Strong, Rev. D. R. Kerr, D.D., Rev. Chas. A. Hay, D. D.
Corresponding Secretary—Joseph H. Dulles.
Recording Secretary—Rev. Richard Newton, D. D.
Treasurer—Benjamin G. Godfrey.
Secretary East Pennsylvania—Rev. Irvin H. Torrence.
Secretary West Pennsylvania—Rev. W. W. Ellis.
Depositary—John P. Rhoads.

MANAGERS:

Joseph H. Dulles,	F. Ratchford Starr,
J. Fisher Learning,	Lemuel Coffin,
Arthur G. Coffin,	Wm M. Whitaker,
Rev. J. B. Dales, D. D.,	Gustavus S. Benson,
Rev. J. H. A. Bomberger,	S. G. Stoteshury,
Colson Bieskell,	John Wiegand,
Rev. R. Newton, D. D.,	William H. Allen,
Rev. C. P. Krauth, D. D.,	William A. Porter,
Hon. James Pollock,	John Wiest,
Leonard Jewell,	John H. Watt,
Abraham R. Perkins,	George Nugent,
John A. Wright.	Rev. J. W. Kummer.

The annual report was read by Joseph H. Dulles, Esq., giving a general statement of the operations of the society during the past year, the details of which appear in the appendix, and will be published soon.

By the Treasurer's report it appeared that the receipts amounted to $47,113 23, and the disbursements to $47,665 19.

There were circulated by sale and distribution during the year 107,245 Bibles and Testaments in twenty languages. 1t

CONDITION OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS, April 29, 1871.

RESOURCES.

Investments	$2,443,792 62
Due from banks	536,650 88
Cash	656,954 22
Total	$3,637,037 72

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$100,000 00
Surplus and profits, net	68,504 48
Deposits	1,768,533 24
Circulation	800,000 00
Total	$3,637,037 72

Attest— J. P. MUMFORD,
5 9 tuthsat Cashier.

CURTIN OIL COMPANY, OFFICE, NO. 218½ WALNUT Street Room 17,
PHILADELPHIA, May 1, 1871.

The annual meeting of stockholders of this Company, and election for Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at this office, on THURSDAY, May 11, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon.

5 1 9t M. B KEILY, Secretary.

PAPER HANGINGS.

HOWELL, FINN & CO.,

NINTH and CHESNUT Sts.

FINE PAPER HANGINGS.

The Best New Designs Spring Styles.

FRENCH, ENGLISH, AMERICAN GOODS,

MADE NSPECIALLY FOR

OUR RETAIL TRADE.

No samples given; no patterns to dealers or paper-hangers. Orders only to

HOWELL, FINN & CO.,

No. 900 CHESNUT STREET,

4 29 stuth6t4p PHILADELPHIA.

CARPETINGS, ETC.

WEBER, CERNEA & CO.,

(Successors to E. J. Lester & Co.),

29 N. SECOND Street,

Opposite Christ Church.

SPRING IMPORTATIONS.

Body Brussels,

Tapestry Brussels,

With a Full Line of Domestic

CARPETINGS.

JUST RECEIVED, A LARGE INVOICE

OF

CHINA MATTINGS,

Fine White and Red Checked

All Widths.

Moderate Prices.

W., C. & CO.,

Opposite Christ Church,

PHILADELPHIA. [4 25 tuthssim

J. MAYER HAS REMOVED TO NINTH Street, between Arch and Cherry. Notice the flag. His braids can be changed to suit any style of hair-dressing, therefore you will find them the most convenient travelling companions. Remember they can only be obtained at NINTH Street, between Arch and Cherry. Lounge of hair can be worked into a variety of ornamental styles. Save your losings, weigh them before sending, and avoid misunderstanding. Branch No. 2108 MOUNT VERNON Street. 27 15t rp

$12,060, $10,000, $8000, $5000, AND other amounts to loan on mortgage. Apply to

LEWIS H. REDNER,
5 9 2t No. 731 WALNUT Street.

NOTICE.—THERE WILL BE NO INTERRUPTION of business of BUSH'S STEAM FREIGHT LINE on account of fire in Wilmington Del., May 8.

S. MERRIHEW, Agent.
Philadelphia, May 9, 1871. 5 9 2t*

J. F. & E. B. ORNE

No. 904 CHESTNUT STREET.

FRESH CHINA MATTINGS.

WHITE RED CHECK, AND FANCY STYLES.

50 PIECES FRENCH AXMINSTER,

$3·25 PER YARD.

JEWELRY AND SILVERWARE.

ROBBINS, CLARK AND BIDDLE.

SILVER.

An immense stock of

Sterling Silverware,

Made to our order by Gorham Mfg. Co.

SILVER.

Dinner and Tea Services.

Punch and Berry Bowls,

Large pieces suitable for Bridal or general presentation.

SILVER.

SPOONS, FORKS and KNIVES,

Over twenty different patterns, in 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 8 dozens,

Leather, Walnut, and Maple Cases.

SILVER.

We have one of the largest and best selected stocks of SILVER in this city.

Prices always satisfactory, as evinced by our sales, which doubled the past year.

SILVER.

ROBBINS, CLARK AND BIDDLE,

5 6 3t

GROCERIES, ETC.

ENGLISH AND SCOTCH ALES AND BROWN STOUT.

Just received, a fresh invoice of Guinness' Extra Dublin Stout, Tennant's English Ale and Brown Stout, Robert Younger's Sparkling Edinburgh Ale, Bass & Co.'s East India Pale Ale, Allsopp's Pale Ale, in stone and glass, all in fine order, our own importation.

A full line of choice and desirable FAMILY GROCERIES.

WILLIAM KELLEY,

N. W. Corner TWELFTH Street and GIRARD Avenue,

11 10 tnstu1 PHILADELPHIA.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

Cousty's East End Grocery.

EXTRA QUALITY SPANISH QUEEN OLIVES, by the barrel, keg, or gallon.

LONDON BROWN STOUT AND SCOTCH ALE by the cask or dozen.

Goods delivered free of charge to Germantown, Chesnut Hill, West Philadelphia, and Camden. Orders solicited at

COUSTY'S East End Grocery,

No. 118 South SECOND St.,

3 2thsturp1 Below Chesnut, West Side.

OLD GOVERNMENT JAVA COFFEE,

100 MATS STRICTLY PRIME,

Finest quality imported. For sale by

JAMES R. WEBB,

S. E. CORNER OF

4 29 thstu8mrp WALNUT and EIGHTH Sts.

GAS FIXTURES.

NO STORE ON

CHESNUT STREET.

CORNELIUS & SONS'

RETAIL SALESROOMS,

821 CHERRY St.

GAS FIXTURES.

GLOVES.

A. & J. B. BARTHOLOMEW,

Nos. 23 NORTH EIGHTH STREET and 908 CHESNUT STREET.

MAY 1, 1871,

JUST OPENED THIS DAY,

ONE CASE

Undressed KID GLOVES.

One-button, $1·50.
Two-button, $1 50.

Also, received last week,

THREE CASES OF OUR CELEBRATED

LA BELLE Kid Gloves.

Pink,
Blue,
Green,
Brown,
Lavender,
Lilac,
Pearl,
Steel,
Drab, etc. [4 29 stuthtf

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES

AMERICAN STEAM SAFE CO.,

Safe Makers to the United States Government

No. 32 S. FOURTH St.,

PHILADELPHIA,

SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF STEAM FIRE-PROOF SAFES,

SANBORN'S PATENT

Bank Vaults, Burglar-Proof Safes,

ETC. ETC.,

Of Welded Steel and Iron, with Sargent's, Isham's, and Pillard's Locks.

SILVER SAFES, EXPRESS BOXES, Etc., built to order. 3 1 stuth6mrp

JAMES P. WOOD & CO.,

No. 41 S. FOURTH STREET.

Steam and Hot-water Heating, with Gold's Patent Cast Iron Apparatus.

Architects, Builders and others desiring buildings heated with steam or hot water should not fail to examine this apparatus, which is superior to all the imitations offered for sale. Our cast-iron Radiators are adapted to high as well as low-pressure steam.

Steam-fitting in all its branches done at the shortest notice.

Particular attention paid to ventilation.

B. M. FELTWELL, Superintendent.

WOOD'S AMERICAN KITCHENER,

on the European principle, of neat and durable construction, suitable for public institutions, hotels, and private residences, having powerful waterbacks, and its cooking and baking qualities cannot be surpassed.

Also,

WOOD'S PARIS RANGE,

of a new and beautiful design, a superior Cooking and Baking Range, and the best construction for heating purposes yet offered for sale.

Sole Agents for the sale of

GRIFFITH'S PATENT

ARCHIMEDEAN VENTILATORS,

for ventilation, and a sure cure for smoky chimneys.

BALTIMORE FIRE-PLACE HEATERS.

The latest improvements, and the best in the market.

JAMES P. WOOD & CO.,

5 6 stuth 26trp No. 41 S. FOURTH St.

A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE TO LET ON Wayne street, Germantown, within five minutes' walk of Wayne Station; 9 rooms, hot and cold water and bath. Inquire at Bakery, No. 4541 MAIN Street. 5 9 6t*

FIFTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

Labor Reform League.

Annual Meeting at New York.

Robbery at Poughkeepsie.

The Athletic-Eckford Ball Match.

Destructive Fire in Vermont.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM NEW YORK.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Annual Meeting of the Labor Reform League.

NEW YORK, May 9.—The Labor Reform League is holding its annual meeting to-day at Steinway Hall. The audience at the morning session consisted of about four hundred persons, chiefly laborers. Benjamin F. Sargent, of Boston, presided. A. M. Powell read letters from Hon. Charles Sumner regretting that he could not attend the meeting and recommending Americans to give up the war-dance around San Domingo. The annual report dealt with the South, the Indian and Chinese question, and recorded the movement inaugurated by Julia Ward Howe for the promoting of peace by summoning a congress of women to London.

Wendell Phillips spoke nearly an hour, and chiefly dealt with Southern and labor question. He approved Mr. Sumner's San Domingo policy, and regretted the insult offered to him. There is still, he said, a state of war with the South.

General Butler, unawed by gamblers and Rebel rings in New Orleans, executed Mulford. Let General Grant lay a hand on the leaders in the South, men who count their acres by thousands and are instigators of assassinations—let the President follow Butler's plan, and you will never hear of Ku-klux again. (Applause.) Let the cowards of Carolina know that the President is terribly in earnest, and there will be an end of the Ku-klux.

In reply to a voice asking, "What about carpet-baggers?" he said, the South is ignorant, poor, and ruled by departing barbarism, yet they repel a Northerner who goes down with everything they want, brains and money, but sly cunning The Northerner remains to squeeze political power out of these pitiful babies. (Laughter.) If the North has to take up arms again they will stop at no constitutional restrictions or State lines, but put the South under the heel of military despotism. On questions of labor he urged the Republicans to adopt the labor reform into their platform. He spoke of corruption in judges and city officials, and the legions of cowardly Shylocks who dip their hands into the private fortunes of the city are teaching the men with bludgeons, and said the next time the Bowery boys have a riot they may take it into their heads not to hang negroes to lamp-posts, but to indulge in millionaires.

Burglary in Poughkeepsie.

POUGHKEEPSIE, May 9.—Last night William Ambrosis' jewelry store, at Peekskill, was entered by burglars, who robbed the safe of several thousand dollars worth of jewelry.

Recognition of an Offender under Singular Circumstances.

NEW YORK, May 9.—Edward Jackson, while testifying before the Court of General Sessions in a case of homicide yesterday, was recognized by Mr. Gustave S. Brugraff, a juror, as a burglar, who, with two others, broke into his store on Broadway on the night of June 29, 1869. Jackson was arrested and committed for trial.

The Athletic-Eckford Base Ball Match.

NEW YORK, May 9.—The game between the Athletic and Eckford was called at 3·25, Ferguson, of the Mutuals, umpire.

First Innings—Eckford, 3; Athletic, 1.
Second Innings—Eckford, 0; Athletic, 0.
Third Innings—Eckford, 0; Athletic, 1.
Fourth Innings—Eckford, 0; Athletic, 0.
Fifth Innings—Eckfords, 0; Athletics, 1.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Fire at Ludlow, Vt.

BOSTON, May 9.—Hammond's block in Ludlow, Vt., was burned yesterday. It was occupied as dwellings and stores. Most of the goods in the latter were saved.

—A client was moved to tears after he had heard the statement of his counsel, and exclaimed:—"I did not think I suffered half so much till I heard it this day!"

—A man in Georgia has found a diamond weighing about thirty-five pounds. It must be of the first water, and very valuable, for he has refused $25 for it.

DRY GOODS.

727 CHESNUT STREET. 727
IMMENSE CLEARING SALE OF SPRING AND SUMMER DRESS GOODS AT RETAIL FOR LESS THAN AUCTION PRICES.
DRESS GOODS AT 25c., WERE 44c.
DRESS GOODS AT 37½c., WERE 50c.
DRESS GOODS AT 50c., WERE 75c.
DRESS GOODS AT 75c., WERE $1.
DRESS GOODS AT $1, WERE $1·25.
BLACK SILKS
AT $1·65, WERE $2.
AT $1·75, WERE $2·25.
AT $2, WERE $2·50.
AT $2·25, WERE $2·75.
AT $2·50, WERE $3.
AT $2·75, WERE $3·50.
AT $3, WERE $4.
AT $3·50, WERE $5.
AT $4, WERE $5.
AT $5, WERE $7.
PURE BLACK MOHAIRS, IN ALL GRADES.
BLACK HERNANI. BROCHE GRENADINES.
LINEN FOR SUITS. WHITE PIQUES.
FRENCH MUSLINS. NAINSOOKS.
SATIN PLAID NAINSOOKS.
LAWNS, ORGANDIES, ETC.
ALEXANDER RICKEY,
5 1 tuths NO. 727 CHESNUT STREET.

BARGAINS IN WHITE GOODS.—YARD-WIDE WHITE NAINSOOKS AT 15 CENTS, WORTH 20,
AND OTHER GRADES IN PROPORTION,
ALEXANDER RICKEY,
5 9 tuths No. 727 CHESNUT STREET.

GREAT DISPLAY OF BARGAINS IN DRESS GOODS AT 25 CENTS.
ALEXANDER RICKEY,
5 9 tuths No. 727 CHESNUT STREET.

727 CHESNUT STREET. 727
BARGAINS IN BLACK SILKS.
BARGAINS IN DRESS GOODS.
BARGAINS IN PIQUES.
BARGAINS IN LAWNS.
BARGAINS IN LINENS FOR SUITS.
5 9 tuths ALEXANDER RICKEY.

THE TRUE FAITH.

A Sermon Delivered at St. Clement's Church, Philadelphia, by Rev. W. H. N. Stewart, LL.D., on Sunday Evening, May 7, 1871.

"The faith which was once delivered to the Saints."
—*St. Jude, 3d verse.*

It is a great pity that people are not more impartial. It is possible that judicial fairness is a cold frame of mind, and orators and declaimers seek to excite an impassioned state of feeling in which men will fuse and take a shape and be moulded into partisans, often without care or capacity to understand the points thoroughly to the defense of which they are once committed. This will be found to be true in most disagreements in religion. It is particularly true in the controversy between what is called Protestantism and Catholicism. These terms are difficult to be defined with precision, and are by no means contradictory of one another. Protestantism, at least in its original condition, was opposed to Romanism or Popery and not to Catholicism. Now, by Catholicism I understand that system of doctrine, or aggregate of beliefs and practices which are retained by the Greek, the Italian or Latin, and the Anglican Churches in common, after discounting from each of them the peculiarities it has retained; and by Protestantism I mean every phase of belief or unbelief, from the Waldenses to Theodore Parker, which agrees in protesting against Romish errors or additions to the faith. That aspect of these different societies "in which, methinks, they do protest too much," does not save them individually from error; and if Rome be corrupt, the Protestant sects, on matters concerning the faith, which was once delivered to the saints, are in a hopeless muddle. I say this on my responsibility as a theologian, from a thorough conviction, founded on investigation, that if the Greek and English Church were out of the way, the sects of Protestant Christians would be *virtually* at the mercy of their great opponent, the Roman Church, without a Bible and without an agreement, and without capacity to cohere.

Very few men understand their own faith, or the true methods of defending their own positions and doctrines. Still fewer have any just conception of their antagonist's system. No more painful or absurd scene can be witnessed than that of two theological disputants, each one imputing to the other principles he does not hold, or logically convincing each other of holding opinions which each reciprocally repudiates. Thus, on several occasions in my younger days, I have been deluded by Protestants declaimers with irrefragable confutations of Roman opinions and practices, but had at last to awake to the conviction that Romanists did not always hold their doctrines in the terms or on the grounds that Protestant orators assigned them. Instead, then, of inquiries into points of difference, which provoke temper and raise illusive clouds of argument, it is more rational and Christian to inquire into points on which there is substantial agreement, and see by what possible or extorted concessions on either side both could concur in a joint statement of substantial truth. If that were done men would not long be separated by needless divisions, but would abate them. As long as Satan is prince of this world, brethren, so long the truth of God passeth in the world for a stranger, and being among strangers, easily findeth an enemy and is ill-treated. "This only thing truth desireth, that no man condemn her before he know her." (Veritas scit se peregrinam, etc. Tertul. in Apol., D. C. 1.)

As an example of the haste and injustice with which judgments are formed, we may recall the statements made respecting St. John the Baptist and our blessed Lord Himself recorded in the Scriptures.

St. John, rebuking sin, preaching repentance, and hearing confessions, offended the Jews by his simplicity, abstinence, roughness of speech, and love of solitude, and was said to be possessed with the devil. While our Lord who went to the feast at Cana and ate and drank in the houses where he was invited was thought to be a gluttonous man and a wine-bibber and a "friend of sinners," which indeed they both were, you know, but in a way their enemies did not wish to acknowledge.

We know from Scripture and history that equally unjust, capricious, and even flagrantly blasphemous opinions have prevailed against the doctrines of Christ and against earnest men, like the Baptist, who make them a reality. When their good life, or their reformed life, cannot be denied, or their work has become a success, as St. John's was when the region round about went out to him "repenting and confessing their sins," then the old heathen method is revived. The friendly Herod of the day, who hears the preachers gladly, but cannot bear personal reproof, and desires to shut up the preachers in prison, but fears the people who count them as prophets, is at last urged on, in spite of his own regret, to cut off St. John's head, and, for the sake of his consistency in a bad promise and false human respect for those with him, he gives it to the women of his family who had been waiting, if not plotting to receive it long before. And thus the world often triumphs over the Church, private spite over public principle, and the concubine, Herodias, has power to destroy; and her daughter, Salome, is exultant, while the Bride of Christ herself—the Church—is outraged, and her sons and her daughters denied a place or a voice in the household.

Both the hostile and the friendly being in more or less of a muddle respecting the truth, some say, "This is a good man," others say, "Nay, but he deceiveth the people, and his greatest enemies, who are nothing if they are not 'Episcopalians,' say honestly that he is not only 'in a wing of the castle,' but in 'the very citadel,' defending the literal truth of the Prayer Book, and that he has a right to be there, and this avowal is made with the distinct admission that it is not the destruction of the man they crave, but the overthow of the citadel itself, the Prayer Book he defends and stands protected by. Our Lord, when accused of demonism, said, with simplicity and dignity, "I have not a devil, but I honor My Father and ye do dishonor Me," and when they insinuated the charge that the Baptist was the Christ he simply disavowed all power but that of a Voice, and a Messenger, or Ambassador for Christ, preaching repentance and proclaiming remission of sins, confessions of which he heard. It was such misrepresentations as these that in later days led apologists for Christianity to write their explanations and set up a defense of the faith once delivered to the saints. Eminent men like Bishops Jewell and Bull, are spoken of and claimed by rhetorical declaimers as defenders of doctrines they deny. The declaimers are men whom I know to be without fairness in argument, honesty in quotation, or theological attainments sufficient to enable them to understand what they say or whereof they affirm. Bishop Bull, in his famous vindication of the Church of England, p. 210, says, "The Church has retained some ceremonies that had on them the stamp of venerable antiquity, or which recommended themselves by their fitness. The Reformers did not pull down the old structures, and raise new ones; no, nor so much as newly consecrate the old; but they removed the objects and occasions of idolatrous worship, leaving the other things as they found them, and freely and without scruple making use of them." Calvin, who was not a priest, made what he called a Church without one, and in his "Institutes" directs unquiet consciences to go to their self-constituted pastors. And the Puritans repudiated or reformed Calvin. They razed the altars, discredited the orders of the ministry, superseded the sacramental system of the Church by a do-nothing-faith-only system of the results of which Luther himself was ashamed. They converted the priests of God into preachers who went out before they were sent, and could not tell by what authority they taught the things they did teach. And so, by a process of attenuation and minimization of the Catholic usages of primitive antiquity, they assimilated themselves to those who never had any authority except an authority like Korah and his company in the Church of God.

The puritan in heart, inside and outside the Church, still denounces that as Romish which has always been held in the church catholic, and in every part of it; and this church is the only one bulwark from behind which the puritan can point his guns, and they are all antique and wornout artillery which will not bear to be discharged, and which are more fatal to those in the line of their breech than to those in the line of their muzzle. The fundamental truths of religion are acknowleged to be contained in the creeds of the Church, and were at first believed as they are now, because the Church taught them before any New Testament was written. And Bishop Bull says:—"The Church does not deliver the articles of religion as essentials of faith, but simply as a body of pious principles for the preservation of peace, to be subscribed and not openly contradicted by the clergy." The laity are not obliged to subscribe them, and Arbishop Usher says, "We do not oblige any man to believe, but only not to contradict them." And Bishop Hall, in his Catholic propositions, says:—"The points of faith are contained in the canonical Scriptures and in the ancient creeds, received and allowed by the whole Church. There are and may be many theological points which are wont to be believed and maintained by this or that particular Church, or the Doctors thereof or their followers, as godly and profitable truths, besides those essential and main matters of faith, without any prejudice at all to the common peace of the Church. But it is not lawful for the same persons to impose or intrude the same doctrines upon any Church or person as of necessity to salvation, or to eject out of the Church any person or company of men that think otherwise."—*Vindication, p.* 213.

I may now enumerate briefly, with a few comments, some of the points on which our branch of the Catholic Church differs from the Church of Rome, and you may rely on my statements as judicially impartial, no dishonesty being in my mind more odious than that which underrates or overrates the expressions of an opponent. I do this for the information of the unwary, as well as for the confutation of ill-informed Protestant and Popish talkers, who know not what they say or whereof they affirm, and I fear they do not care for anything but momentary partisan success.

First, then, we reject the supremacy of the Pope. We are willing to concede to him a primacy, as a patriarch, or presiding bishop of the Latin Church, but we deny his supremacy in the Catholic Church, because all bishops are equal, and no bishop can be supreme over his brethren. We are willing to grant that the Pope, in a general council of his province, may come to right decisions on faith and usage, but we deny that he is infallible. This simple denial is a corrective of *all* erroneous additions to the faith once delivered to the saints, which additions were made by Papal authority or insinuation. The Roman Church has of late been forced to lay aside her temporal power. The English Church is now voluntarily adherent to temporal privileges of endowments and State support, which the Church of Ireland has been violently despoiled of; so that the Presbyterian Establishment in Scotland and the English Established Church are the only two organizations allied to the State by pecuniary and privileged ties, and trying there with lamentable non-success to serve two masters. I believe the English Church will soon be severed from the State; and I hope it may be somewhat impoverished in the process, or at least have its now unjustly allotted endowments redistributed in a fairer and more equitable way.

Thus in the matter of temporalities the various branches of the Church are drawing together again, rejecting human treaties with States and Kings, and preparing for reunion in dependence upon the Divine support of Christ without any State aid, when the time shall come to reunite.

In regard to the doctrine of justification by faith, the best divines do not think the doctrine of the Council of Trent so far from the truth, or the Lutheran doctrine so near it, as that an honest mind could not strike a man which would obviate grave objections on both sides, and unite the opposing parties. Our articles on justification are so cautiously expressed that a Roman Catholic could, I think, sign them freely. But Methodism brought in the Lutheran doctrine in a flood. It is of this doctrine, which Luther claims to have discovered, that Luther himself thus writes, "If God had not shut my eyes to consequences, if I had foreseen the scandal I should create, I would certainly never have ventured to propagate my doctrine."—Ed. Walch. vi. 920.

In the matter of transubstantiation—the assertion of a real [objective] presence is no longer thought by intelligent theologians or devout Christians to imply any physical or carnal presence, but a sacramental, spiritual, mystical, and real presence. For, on a calm inquiry into the word "substantia" it appears that Rome and England meant different things by it. Substantia is the substratum or underlying something in which all qualities of bodies inhere—where grain in the field, flour in the mill, bread in the oven have qualities which vary, change, and disappear at each change, but the substance remains the same—that underlying thing by which we are nourished. But though the substance be unaltered while the sensible qualities are changed, you can reverse this order, and imagine the substance to be altered and the qualities which strike the sense to be still unchanged. This is transubstantiation. The substance alters, the qualities remain the same. Now the English Church says the qualities of the bread and wine remain sensibly the same, but that a change does, by the consecration of the priest, take place (for God blesses His work) somewhere in the bread and wine.

But where is this change located? The English Church does not locate it anywhere. The Roman Church does, and that is the amount of the difference between them on transubstantiation; and when men cease their wrangles they will see substantial unity on that point now exists. To say with the Romanists that the change is in the substance, is to say with the true Catholic that the change is not visible, is inward, is not in the sensible qualities, but that while the sense perceives one thing, faith receives another. Neither Romanists nor true Catholics pretend to worship or adore any material thing. Again, the great Roman writer, Dr. Moehler, Symb. p. 203, says the confession of Augsburg, a Protestant document, expresses itself in a manner to enable Romanists to declare themselves tolerably well satisfied with it. And a subsequent "apology" for it was still more explicitly satisfactory. In the course of time no important differences, inherent in the nature of things, could be pointed out between the parties. But as a dispute had once existed in Germany between Roman Catholics and Protestants, from which the original Protestants had retreated, then the later would not acknowledge the mistakes of the earlier Protestants, and to keep up a separation had to invent other differences. Thus, Marheincke says the difference between Protestants and Romanists is this:—Romanists say "the sacraments contain grace," Protestants say "the sacraments confer it," but the Romanist will use both phrases; so that this alleged fundamental difference vanishes before the critical statement of it; not by the Protestants accepting the Roman view, but by Romanists acquiescing in the Lutheran-German-Protestant doctrine.

With Puritans all grades in the ministry, and especially Episcopacy, or government by bishops, is in fact prelacy, if not actually Popery. Now the recognition of the authority and jurisdiction of diocesan bishops over their own flock, according to law and in conformity with standards, is the most effectual barrier and strongest protest against the arbitrary rule of any one bishop, or any attempt at domination over others. The equality of States prevents the usurpation of authority by any one State over the others, and in like manner the usurpation by any one bishop, and the law which protects those under him, render his attempts to rule at will, instead of according to law, nugatory. So that if a Bishop were to order what is not, or forbid what is, in the Prayer Book, or deny it to be there when its accredited expositors (such as Wheatly and fifteen other writers and thirty-six bishops) have found it and expounded it as contained therein, then that single bishop's judgment, however strongly expressed, may be disregarded with perfect respect for him and his office, until he can get the House of Bishops and the whole Church to join him in altering the words of the Prayer Book which he ignores, and which it is the radical purpose of a persistent party to change I, for my part, do not think that a bishop who is a mere rhetorician, and without accurate theological knowledge, can induce any respectable number of priests or bishops to believe that God did not give power and commandment to His ministers to declare and pronounce to His people, when penitent, the absolution and remission of their sins. This is part of the power and commandment transmitted from Apostolic days in what is called the apostolical succession. I remember the time when men cast down their eyes in modest deprecation of "apostolical succession" as a thing, you know, which only very imprudent extreme men acknowledged themselves to hold, and always apologized to their dissenting brethren for holding even in a timid way. But, I believe, it is now beginning to be regarded as a thing which nobody can deny; and I have heard that Presbyterians are looking up their titles, and trying to clear the flaws in their records and exhibits of them that they may claim a Presbyterian succession; and I suppose it may go on until we have Quaker preachers, who intone their sermons with acceptance, and prove their lineal descent from Fox through Penn, with a pneumatic but not tactual junction with Bunyan and the "Pilgrim's Progress." I know from Methodist friends in England that the young people there are much exercised about the validity of the orders Mr. Wesley is supposed to have given the Methodists there or here; and the feeling that, if they have sound doctrine, they at least have no priest's sacraments, is driving their most studious young men into the Anglican Church. The power of remitting sin (ministerially) was undoubtedly given by Christ to men. There must be some sense in which it is still true that the power of remitting sin exists on earth still. This power is exercised before men's eyes by men who are priests, in baptism, absolution, and in the Holy Eucharist. "In baptism it is a whole and full remission," says Bishop Jewell, and St. Paul says, "There is no condemnation to them that are in Christ Jesus," to them "who by baptism have put on Christ." —Def. p. 219.

In holy communion prayer is made for the remission of our sins and all other benefits of Christ's passion. But in both baptism and communion the absolution or remission secured proceeds upon the previous renunciation of sin and confession of it, which the parties make in the ear of the priest, who exacts the promises of renunciation, faith, and obedience, and dictates to penitents the very words of confession in the public service before they are absolved. But sinners are penitent at other times than at baptism or communion, and need the comfortable assurance and declaration. The desire to confess, the determination to be honest and thorough, and no longer a sham and a lie to others, requires, demands, craves the opportunity. It is a need of nature, not at all times, nor habitually, but sometimes, and those times are gracious times when God is dealing with the soul, and convincing it of sin.

"No sooner I my wound disclosed,
The guilt that tortured me within,
But Thy forgiveness interposed
And mercy's healing balm poured in."

If any one in this state desires to relieve his conscience, and come to the minister at any time, like a physician he is open to such calls at all times, and must in pity take those first who are in the greatest pain of mind.

He must restore those grieved and wearied with their sins in a spirit of meekness and charity by "the Word of God," which is "the power of God unto salvation." And in doing this there must be no restriction placed by any one, bishop or layman, on the right of resort to the priest by the penitent at his own will, and in any suitable place, but, on the contrary, he must be encouraged to come, though never urged or compelled to come. This Luther rejoiced in, Calvin recommended, Knox practised, and the whole Church, except a bishop or two and some vestrymen, allows.

The Roman rule of confession is practically compulsory, enforced, and involuntary, for without sacraments there can be no salvation, and, practically, sacraments are denied without confession. This Roman rule is objected to by the Anglican fathers, and by us priests of this Church is repudiated.

A voluntary resort to a minister of reconciliation to obtain the comfortable assurance of God's mercy, and those are "comfortable words" which contain it, is no more censurable than resort to a legal adviser for counsel or guidance, or to a physician for relief and remedies.

Usually in all three cases the same sins confessed to the priest appear as diseases to the physician or as crimes and offenses to the lawyer. While it is true and even notorious that among a certain class of medical and legal practitioners the most shocking crimes, connivances with guilt, compromises of felonies, frauds and immoralities are planned and executed, there can be no doubt that in general the highest principle and the nicest sense of honor regulate every detail of such intercourse.

There is, therefore, no need of restrictions being placed on the confidential intercourse of priest and people, which only base minds suspect, and which goes on every day in purity with physicians in respect of disease, and with lawyers in respect of crimes and immoralities in their clients. Such restrictions as a wise prudence will suggest are placed by us upon those who resort to us and do not come unattended. And here let me say I know physicians who are baulked and baffled in their treatment of disease, where young men and young women die of consumption, or become nervous wrecks on their parents' hands, and these physicians have told me that it was not the physician with medicine, but the priest with moral and religious restraints, who was needed for their cure or conservation in body and soul.

Again, the question of the celibacy of the clergy is dependent upon an arbitrary rule of the Roman Church. Many Popes were married men. Pope Hormisdas was married, and left a son Silverius, who was Pope after him. Pope Adrian IV, the only Englishman who was ever Pope (Nicolas Breakspeare), was son of a married priest, and Pope Clement IV (A. D. 1265) was married, had children, his wife died, and he was made Pope, and no bad one either. [Churton's, Ear. Eng. Ch., p. 357.]

The State law in Italy now allows that there is nothing in the condition of a priest to forbid his marrying, and it is desirable and inevitable that in time the greater part of them will. The compulsory enforcement of celibacy, as a rule, is one thing and the voluntary adoption of it by priests or laymen or women is another. There are thousands who think it good for the present distress, and daily men or women are devoting themselves to this life. We have already connected with our Church a company of celibate priests, and there are say forty such companies of different orders in England. Those that are here have the sanction of the bishops of Illinois, Massachusetts, and New York, and their celibacy being voluntary, the Church does not interfere with any one who seeks in that way freedom for a religious, or as the sects are beginning to call it, "the higher life." So we are building up brotherhoods and sisterhoods who take up the cross and leave all to wait on their Lord in the person of his weaker brethren.

Thus, while the Italian priests will, under protection of the State, gradually cast off obedience to the law of the Church about celibacy which has been forced on them, many here are freely embracing it. The Greek Church compels her parish priests to marry, but selects her bishops from among the celibates. So we shall soon have the like mixed and free condition, every one in his vocation and ministry truly serving the Lord according to his gifts and grace.

I have thus noted some of the points on which we Catholics are drawing nearer and nearer to each other. There are many and grave grounds of difference which bar intimate association with Rome at present, or until the reforming party within her do that for her which we are trying to do for the Protestant Episcopal Church. The good work of promoting unity, peace, and concord is engaging men of peace and piety who labor for its restitution, and the reunion of Christendom, not on an ecclesiastical muddle like the Evangelical Alliance, but on the statements of the truly Catholic Church.

Let us, without losing our love to the truth, with uniform intention seek for unity of spirit, first the reunion of Christendom afterwards by the removal of old errors, prejudices, and walls of partition set up by unreasonable, unscriptural, or wicked men. Hitherto the Greek Church and the Anglican have been like brothers and sons of one mother who do not even speak. Until lately the Anglican Protestant has denounced everything Roman because it was Roman, and the Roman has denounced everything Anglican because it was Protestant, and neither of them for any other good reason often. After the opposition and abuse Rome has received, there is, or will be among Protestants, a reaction in her favor, as is seen by the conversions she makes. Men educated in the narrowest Protestanism, and in the strictest sects of Puritanism, have gone over to Rome. Most of these converts were evangelical Protestants who went through many phases, and were High Churchmen by the way, before they joined Rome. They were obliged to cross our territory before they went over, but they started originally with the Protestant idea that Rome alone is the Catholic Church, and they passed over, or never stumbled on the truth that our Church is the true Catholic Church for English-speaking people. These men who went will tell you they found Protestants ignorant of the claims of the Catholic (not Roman) Church on all Christians, that they found Protestants misrepresenting those claims when they noticed them, and treating the gravest questions of faith and morals even with controversial bitterness and partisan unfairness, instead of Christian candor and honesty.

As a general rule catholics do not go to Rome unless under extraordinary pressure, and when they go are not happy there, as many of them have returned. But when denied the privileges which catholic Christians love and our Church allows, even her enemies being judges, they go where they can worship the Lord every Lord's day in the Eucharist, instead of listening to the inapt talk of preachers who, denying the sacraments of Christ their sacramental force, transfer that force to sermons, which they assert to be the word of God, which Protestants believe to be so for a time, but which, when their eyes are opened, they see to be only the crude tradition of a sect, or the ignorance, the folly, or the jargon of tongues in strife. The revival of Catholic truth, which the Prayer Book is a manual of, is one of the miracles of our day. Christian people have told me they learned their Prayer Book over again from us, and never saw in it until they came here the real measure of its worship, or the real significance of its words. When even bishops ignore what is on its pages, and what forty commentators, bishops, and presbyters, and laymen have found there, it is no wonder if bumbler men are deceived. The preaching and teaching of these doctrines make the hearers Catholics. [In the articles there are 750 negative and 150 positive propositions.] We Catholics teach positive truth; Protestants teach negative truth. We say this is so; the Protestants say that is not so. A proper understanding of infallible supremacy, the doctrine of purgatory, and the worship of the Virgin Mary are the real obstacles to union. It is not possible intelligently to unite with a Church teaching them. It is the duty of the English and American Church to retain, publish, and practise openly, fully, and honestly everything catholic she holds and has. Already the Greek Church hails us as a sister. The Roman Church has two manners of people struggling in her. The late Council showed their strength. It is not doubtful that the catholic party will triumph, and the Roman will fail. The Anglican Church has only to maintain her catholic protests against Rome and to abandon those Puritanical denials of truth which sectarian Protestantism has implicated her in, and in less than a generation, at our present rate of progress, the Greek, the Roman, and the Anglican Church will be seen advancing with outstretched hands to reconciliation, and our own Church throughout the world will be the honored instrument of reunion, on the basis of "the faith once delivered to the saints," which she upholds.

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Interests from Investments, 1870.. 137,050
$2,233,204

Losses paid in 1870 ..... $1,136,941

STATEMENT OF THE ASSETS.

First Mortgages on Philadelphia City Property	$834,950
United States Government Loans	825,939
Pennsylvania State Loans	169,310
Philadelphia City Loans	200,000
New Jersey and other State Loans and City Bonds	225,510
Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Co., other Railroad Mortgage Bonds and Loans	365,245
Philadelphia Bank and other Stocks	62,486
Cash in Bank	231,045
Loans on Collateral Security	81,434
Notes receivable and Marine Premiums unsettled	438,420
Accrued Interest and Premium in course of transmission	83,201
Real estate, Office of the Company	30,000
	$3,050,536

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,000 United States Six Per Cent Loan (lawful money)	$333,375 00
200,000 State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	214,000 00
200,000 City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from Tax)	204,162 00
164,000 State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	168,920 00
20,000 Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Ct. Bonds	20,700 00
25,000 Pennsylvania Railroad Second Mortgage Six Per Ct. Bonds	25,250 00
25,000 Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantee)	20,000 00
30,000 State of Tennessee Five Per Ct. Loan	18,000 00
7,000 State of Tennessee Six Per Ct. Loan	4,200 00
12,500 Pennsylvania Railroad Company (250 Shares Stock)	15,000 00
5,000 North Pennsylvania Railroad Company (100 Shares Stock)	4,300 00
10,000 Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company (80 sh's Stock)	4,000 00
1,650 Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties	261,650 00
$1,260,150 Par. C'st, $1,264,447 34. M'k't v'l	$1,293 557 00
Real Estate	56,000 50
Bills Receivable for Insurances made	230,271 27
Balances due at Agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies—Accrued Interest and other debts due the Company	93,375 40
Stock and Scrip, etc., of sundry corporations, $7950, estimated value	3,912 00
Cash	142,911 73
	$1,820,727 97

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ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, JANUARY 1, 1871,
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1829. CHARTER PERPETUAL. 1871

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ACCRUED SURPLUS AND PREMIUMS . 2,687,452 35

INCOME FOR 1871, $1,200,000.
LOSSES PAID IN 1870, $372,881 70.

Losses Paid Since 1829 Nearly $6,000,000.

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PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE, THROUGH FREIGHT AIR-LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.
Steamers leave every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY "at noon," from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.
No bills of lading signed after 12 o'clock on sailing day.
THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air-line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth, and at Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West via Virginia and Tennessee Air-line, and Richmond and Danville Railroads.
Freights HANDLED BUT ONCE and taken at LOWER RATES than by any other line.
No charge for commissions, drayage, or any expense of transfer. Steamships insure at lowest rates.
FREIGHTS RECEIVED DAILY.
State-room accommodations for passengers.
WM. P. PORTER, Agent, Richmond and City Point. T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents, Norfolk.

PHILADELPHIA AND CHARLESTON.—PHILADELPHIA AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE.
THURSDAY LINE FOR CHARLESTON.
The first-class Steamship FALL RIVER, Captain Hinckley, will sail on Thursday, May 11, at 3 P. M., noon, from Pier 8, North Wharves, above Arch street.
Through bills of lading to all principal points in South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, etc., etc.
Rates of freight as low as by any other route.
For freight or passage apply on the Pier, as above.
WM. A. COURTENAY, Agent in Charleston.

FOR NEW YORK DAILY—VIA DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.
The CHEAPEST and QUICKEST water communication between Philadelphia and New York.
Steamers leave DAILY from first wharf below MARKET Street, Philadelphia, and foot of WALL Street, New York.
THROUGH IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.
Goods forwarded by all the lines running out of New York, North, East, and West, free of commission.
Freight received daily and forwarded on accommodating terms.
JAMES HAND, Agent,
No. 119 WALL Street, New York.

NEW EXPRESS LINE to ALEXANDRIA, GEORGETOWN, AND WASHINGTON, D. C., Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, connecting with Orange and Alexandria Railroad.
Steamers leave regularly every SATURDAY at noon, from First Wharf above MARKET Street.
Freights received daily.
HYDE & TYLER, Agents, Georgetown, D. C.
M. ELDRIDGE & CO., Agents, Alexandria, Va.

DELAWARE AND CHESAPEAKE TOW-BOAT COMPANY.
Barges towed between Philadelphia, Baltimore, Havre-de-Grace, Delaware City, and intermediate points.
CAPTAIN JOHN LAUGHLIN, Superintendent.
OFFICE, No. 12 South WHARVES,
PHILADELPHIA.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
AGENTS
For all the above lines,
No. 12 SOUTH WHARVES, Philadelphia,
where further information may be obtained.

FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE and Raritan Canal.
SWIFTSURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.
DESPATCH and SWIFTSURE LINES.
The steam propellers of this company leave daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M.
Through in twenty-four hours.
Goods forwarded to any point free of commission.
Freights taken on accommodating terms.
Apply to
WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO., Agents,
No. 132 South DELAWARE Avenue.

LORILLARD STEAMSHIP COMPANY
FOR NEW YORK,
SAILING TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS AT NOON.
INSURANCE ONE-EIGHTH OF ONE PER CENT.
No bill of lading or receipt signed for less than fifty cents, and no insurance effected for less than one dollar premium.
For further particulars and rates apply at Company's office, Pier 33 East river, New York, or to
JOHN F. OHL,
PIER 19 NORTH WHARVES.
N. B.—Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GEORGIA
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD,
FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK,
TUESDAYS,
THURSDAYS,
AND SATURDAYS.
THE STEAMSHIPS
SAN SALVADOR, Captain Nickerson, from Pier No. 8 North River.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling Green.
MONTGOMERY, Captain Faircloth, from Pier No. 13 North River.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West street.
LEO, Captain Dearborn, from Pier No. 16 East River.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
Nos. 61 and 62 South street.
GENERAL BARNES, Captain Mallory, from Pier No. 36 North River.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 88 Liberty street.
Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway.

THE ANCHOR LINE STEAMERS Sail every Saturday and alternate Wednesday to and from Glasgow and Derry.
Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden, or Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably, and cheaply as by any other route or line.

"EXPRESS" STEAMERS.	"EXTRA" STEAMERS.
ANGLIA,	IOWA,
AUSTRALIA,	TYRIAN,
BRITANNIA,	BRITANNIA,
INDIA,	IOWA,
COLUMBIA,	TYRIAN,
EUROPA.	BRITANNIA.

From Pier 20 North river, New York, at noon.
Rates of Passage, Payable in Currency, to Liverpool, Glasgow, or Derry:—
First cabins, $65 and $75, according to location.
Cabin excursion tickets (good for twelve months), securing best accommodations, $130.
Intermediate, $33; steerage, $28.
Certificates, at reduced rates, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.
Drafts issued, payable on presentation.
Apply at the company's offices to
HENDERSON BROTHERS,
No. 7 BOWLING GREEN.

WHITE STAR LINE
OCEANIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S LINE OF NEW STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK, IRELAND.
The company's fleet comprises the following magnificent full-powered ocean steamships, the six largest in the world:—
OCEANIC, Captain Murray. ARCTIC.
ATLANTIC, Captain Thompson. BALTIC.
PACIFIC, Captain Perry. ADRIATIC.
These new vessels have been designed specially for the transatlantic trade, and combine speed, safety, and comfort.
Passenger accommodations unrivalled.
Parties sending for their friends in the old country can now obtain prepaid tickets.
Steerage, $32, currency.
Other rates as low as any first-class line.
For further particulars apply to ISMAY, IMRIE & CO., No. 10 WATER Street, Liverpool, and No. 7 EAST INDIA Avenue, LEADENHALL Street, London; or at the company's offices, No. 19 BROADWAY, New York.
J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month.
MERRIMACK, Captain Wier.
SOUTH AMERICA, Captain E. L. Tinklepaugh.
NORTH AMERICA, Captain G. B. Slocum.
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New York.

CORDAGE, ETC.

CORDAGE.

Manilla, Sisal and Tarred Cordage
At Lowest New York Prices and Freights.
EDWIN H. FITLER & CO.,
Factory, TENTH St. and GERMANTOWN Avenue.
Store, No. 23 N. WATER St. and 22 N. DELAWARE Avenue,
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JOHN S. LEE & CO., ROPE AND TWINE MANUFACTURERS,
DEALERS IN NAVAL STORES,
ANCHORS AND CHAINS,
SHIP CHANDLERY GOODS, ETC.,
Nos. 46 and 48 NORTH WHARVES.

LUMBER

1871	SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK.	1871
1871	SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR.	1871
1871	FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK.	1871
1871	WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS, WALNUT PLANK.	1871
1871	UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE.	1871
1871	SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH, WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS, HICKORY.	1871
1871	CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW.	1871
1871	CAROLINA SCANTLING. CAROLINA H. T. SILLS. NORWAY SCANTLING.	1871
1871	CEDAR SHINGLES. CYPRESS SHINGLES. MAULE, BROTHER & CO., No. 2500 SOUTH Street.	1871

PANEL PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.—COMMON PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.
1 COMMON BOARDS.
1 and 2 SIDE FENCE BOARDS.
WHITE PINE FLOORING BOARDS.
YELLOW AND SAP PINE FLOORINGS, 1¼ and 4/4 SPRUCE JOIST, ALL SIZES.
HEMLOCK JOIST, ALL SIZES.
PLASTERING LATH A SPECIALTY,
Together with a general assortment of Building Lumber for sale low for cash. T. W. SMALTZ,
11 30 6m No. 1715 RIDGE Avenue, north of Poplar St

BUILDERS, TAKE NOTICE.
The largest and best stock of
WOOD MOULDINGS
IN THE STATE,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,
Can be found at the
U. S. BUILDERS' MILL,
Nos. 22, 24, 26, 28 South FIFTEENTH Street.
Also, Scroll, Bracket, and Turning Work furnished to order at very short notice.
Call and see stock and prices. 4 27 1m

JOHN FARNUM & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS and Manufacturers of Conestoga Ticking, etc. etc., No. 223 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

RAILROAD LINES.

THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY AND PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANIES' LINES FOR NEW YORK AND WAY PLACES FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.
At 7 a. m. Mail and Accommodation via Camden and Amboy, and 3:30 p. m. Accommodation via Camden and Jersey City.
At 9 and 6 p. m. for Amboy and intermediate stations.
At 7 a. m. and 3:30 p. m. for Freehold and Farmingdale.
At 10 a. m. for Pennington, Lambertville, and intermediate stations.
At 7 and 10 a. m., 12 m., 2, 3:30, and 5 p. m. for Trenton.
At 7 and 10 a. m., 12 m., 2, 3:30, 5, 6, 7, and 11:30 p. m. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Edgewater, Beverly, Delanco, Riverside, Riverton, and Palmyra.
At 7 and 10 a. m., 12 m., 5, 6, 7, and 11:30 p. m. for Fish House.
The 11:30 p. m. Line leaves from Market Street Ferry (upper side).
FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT.
At 7:30 and 9:45 a. m., 1:20, 3:10, 5:30, 6:45, and 12 p. m. New York Express Lines, and 11:30 p. m Emigrant Line, via Jersey City.
At 7:30 and 9:45 a. m., 1:20, 3:10, 5:30, 6:45, and 12 p. m., for Trenton.
At 9:45 a. m., 1:20, 6:45 and 12 p. m. for Bristol.
At 12 p. m. (Night) for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torrisdale, Holmesburg Junction, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.
Sunday Lines leave at 9:45 a. m., 6:45 p. m., and 12 night.
FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.
At 7 a. m., 2:30, 3, and 5 p. m. for Trenton and Bristol. And at 9:30 a. m. and 6 p. m. for Bristol.
At 7 a. m., 2:30 and 5 p. m. for Morrisville and Tullytown.
At 7 and 9:30 a. m., 2:30, 5, and 6 p. m. for Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torrisdale, and Holmesburg Junction.
At 6:45 a. m., 12:30, 5:15, and 7:30 p. m. for Bustleton, Holmesburg, and Holmesburg Junction.
At 6:45 and 9:30 a. m., 12:20, 2:30, 5:15, 6, and 7:30 p. m. for Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.
VIA BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD.
At 7 a. m. and 3 p. m. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Rochester, Syracuse, Great Bend, Scranton, Wilkesbarre, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc., and 7 a. m. for Schooley's Mountain.
At 5 p. m. for Pennington, Lambertville, Milford, and intermediate stations.
FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE).
VIA NEW JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD.
At 11 a. m. for New York, Long Branch, and intermediate places.
VIA CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY RAILROAD.
At 6:45 and 11 a. m., 1, 2:30, 3:30, 5, and 6:30 p. m., and on Thursday and Saturday nights at 11:30 p. m. for Merchantsville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainsport, and Mount Holly.
At 6:45 a. m., 2:30 and 6:30 p. m. for Lumberton and Medford.
At 6:45 and 11 a. m., 3:30, 5 and 6:30 p. m. for Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.
At 6:45 a. m., 1 and 3:30 p. m., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown. WM. H. GATZMER,
May 8, 1871. Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.
AFTER 8 P. M., SUNDAY, APRIL 16, 1870.
The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.
Sleeping-car tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.
Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT.

Pittsburg Express	12·11 A. M.
Bryn Mawr Accommodation	6·30 A. M.
Mail Train	8·00 A. M.
Lock Haven and Elmira Express	9·40 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, 10·10 A. M. & 7·10 and 7·10 P. M.	
Fast Line	12·40 P. M.
Erie Express	12·40 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2·30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4·10 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5·30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8·00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Buffalo Express	10·00 P. M.
Pacific Express	10·00 P. M.
Way Passenger Train	11·10 P. M.

Erie Mail leaves daily, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only.
Cincinnati Express, Pacific Express, and Erie Mail and Buffalo Express leave daily.
All other trains daily except Sunday.
The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 6 P. M. at No. 116 Market street.
Sunday Train No. 1 leaves Philadelphia at 8:40 A. M.; arrives at Paoli at 9:40 A. M. Sunday Train No. 2 leaves Philadelphia at 6:40 P. M.; arrives at Paoli at 7:40 P. M.
Sunday Train No. 1 leaves Paoli at 6:50 A. M.; arrives at Philadelphia at 8:10 A. M. Sunday Train No. 2 leaves Paoli at 5:00 P. M.; arrives at Philadelphia at 6:20.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT.

Cincinnati Express	8:10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	7:00 A. M.
Erie Mail	7:00 A. M.
Bryn Mawr Accommodation	7:40 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, 8:20 A. M. & 3:50 & 6:40 P. M.	
Parkesburg Train	9:00 A. M.
Fast Line and Buffalo Express	9:50 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12:20 P. M.
Erie Express	5:45 P. M.
Lock Haven and Elmira Express	6:45 P. M.
Pacific Express	3:25 P. M.
Southern Express	5:45 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9:40 P. M.

For further information apply to
JOHN E. VANLEER, Jr., Ticket Agent,
No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent,
No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.
The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.
A. J. CASSATT,
General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—The trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows from the Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, West Philadelphia:—

WESTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Philadelphia	9·40 P. M.
" " Williamsport	7·25 A. M.
" arrives at Erie	7·40 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Philadelphia	12·20 A. M.
" " Williamsport	8·50 P. M.
" arrives at Erie	7·40 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Philadelphia	9·30 A. M.
" " Williamsport	6·35 P. M.
" arrives at Lock Haven	7·50 P. M.

EASTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Erie	9·00 A. M.
" " Williamsport	10·05 P. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	6·50 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Erie	9·00 P. M.
" " Williamsport	8·25 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	5·30 P. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Lock Haven	8·15 A. M.
" " Williamsport	2·25 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	5·30 P. M.
BUFFALO EXP. leaves Williamsport	12·35 A. M.
" " Sunbury	2·30 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	9·40 A. M.

Express, Mail, and Accommodation, east and West, connect at Corry, and all west bound trains and Mail and Accommodation east at Irvineton with Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad.
WM. A. BALDWIN, General Superintendent.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF HOURS.
On and after MONDAY, April 24, 1871, trains will run as follows:—Leave Philadelphia from depot of P. W. & B. R., corner Broad street and Washington avenue:—
For Port Deposit at 7 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
For Oxford at 7 A. M., 4:30 P. M., and 7 P. M.
For Oxford Wednesdays and Saturdays only at 2:30 P. M.
For Chadd's Ford and Chester Creek Railroad at 7 A. M., 10 A. M., 4:30 P. M., and 7 P. M. Wednesdays and Saturdays only 2:30 P. M.
Train leaving Philadelphia at 7 A. M. connects at Port Deposit with train for Baltimore.
Trains leaving Philadelphia at 7 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. connect at Chadd's Ford Junction with the Wilmington and Reading Railroad.
Trains for Philadelphia leave Port Deposit at 9:25 A. M. and 4:25 P. M., on arrival of trains from Baltimore.
Oxford at 6:05 A. M., 10:25 A. M. and 5:30 P. M. Sundays at 5:30 P. M. only.
Chadd's Ford at 7:26 A. M., 11:38 A. M., 4:20 P. M., and 6:49 P. M. Sundays 6:49 P. M. only.
Passengers are allowed to take wearing apparel only as baggage, and the company will not in any case be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars, unless special contract is made for the same.
HENRY WOOD,
General Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD.
April 9, 1871.
Depot—THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.
Until further notice trains will Leave and Arrive as follows:—

TRAINS LEAVE.

Reading and Allentown Way	7·30 a. m.
Harrisburg and Pottsville Express	8·30 a. m
Philadelphia and Pottsville W. Tr'n.	12·30 p. m
Harrisburg and Pottsville Express	3·30 o. m.
Pottstown Accommodation	4·30 p. m.
Reading and Pottsville Accommodation	5·15 p. m.

ON SUNDAYS.

To Reading	8·00 a m
To Pottsville	5.15 p. m.

TRAINS ARRIVE.

Pottstown Accommodation	8·45 a. m
Reading and Pottsville Accommodation	10·20 a. m
Harrisburg and Pottsville Express	1·00 p. m.
Philadelphia and Pottsville W. Tr'n.	4·30 p. m.
Harrisburg and Pottsville Express	6·15 p. m.
Harrisburg, Pottsville, and Allentown Accommodation	9·10 p. m.

ON SUNDAYS.

From Pottsville	12·35 a. m.
From Reading	7·15 p. m.

The Sunday trains connect with similar trains on the Perkiomen and Colebrookdale Railroads.
For Downingtown and points on Chester Valley Railroad take 7·30 a. m., 12·30 and 4·30 p. m.
For Schwenksville and points on Perkiomen Railroad take 7·30 a. m., 12·30 and 4·30 p. m.
For Mt. Pleasant and points on Colebrookdale Railroad take 7·30 a. m. and 4·30 p. m.
PARK ACCOMMODATION TRAINS, DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY,
Leave depot, Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, 8·45 and 11 a. m., 2·15, 4, and 6 30 p. m
Leave West Manayunk, 6·10 and 9·30 a. m., 12 noon, 3·45 and 5·15 p. m.
SUNDAYS.
Leave Fifteenth street and Pennsylvania avenue, for Belmont, 9, 10, 11 a. m., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4·30, 5 40, and 6 40 P. M.
Leave Belmont, 9·25, 10·25, 11·25 a. m., 1·25, 2·25, 3·25, 4·25, 5·15, 6·15, and 7·05 p. m.
New York Express for Pittsburg and West.
Trains leave New York at 9 a. m. and 5 p. m., passing Reading at 1 55 and 10·05 p. m. connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central trains for Chicago, Cincinnati, Pittsburg, Baltimore, Williamsport, etc.
Sleeping-cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.
Trains for New York leave Harrisburg at 3·10 and 8·10 a. m., and 2 p. m.
Additional train leaves New York for Harrisburg at 12 noon.
For particulars see Guide Books, which can be obtained at S. E. corner of Ninth and Chesnut streets, under Continental Hotel, No. 811 Chesnut street, and at all stations, without charge.
Season, School, Mileage, and Commutation Tickets at reduced rates, to be had of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 South Fourth street, Philadelphia, or J. E. Wooten, Assistant Superintendent, Reading.
STREET CARS.—The Thirteenth and Fifteenth, and Race and Vine streets, connecting with other lines, run close to the depot.
Baggage collected and delivered by Dungan's Baggage Express. Orders left at Depot or at No. 235 S. Fourth street.
Through tickets and baggage checks to all principal points in Oil Regions, New York State, Canada, West, and Northwest, may be obtained at the new Union Ticket Office, southeast corner of Ninth and Chesnut streets, under the Continental Hotel, or at No. 811 Chesnut street. Tickets to principal local points on sale at above offices. Baggage checked from hotels and residences by the Union Transfer Co.
GERMANTOWN AND NORRISTOWN BRANCH.
Depot, Ninth and Green.
ON AND AFTER MAY 8,
TO GERMANTOWN—6, 7, 7·15, 7·35, 8·30, 9·05, 10, 11 a. m.; 12, noon; 1, 2, 2·30, 3·15, 3·45, 4·05, 4·30, 5·05, 5·10, 5·45, 6, 6·30, 7, 8, 8·15, 9, 10·15, 11, 11·40, 12 30, night.
SUNDAY—7·45, 9·05 a. m.; 12·45, noon; 2·15, 4·05, 5·40, 7, 8·45, 7, and 11·05 p.m.
FROM GERMANTOWN—6, 6·25, 6·50, 7·25, 8·05, 8·10, 8·45, 9, 9·25, 10, 11·05, 11·55 a. m.; 1, 1·55, 3, 3·30, 3·55, 4·45, 5, 5·30, 6, 6·10, 6·40, 7·10, 8, 9·05, 10, 10·30, 11·25 p. m.
SUNDAY—8·10, 9·05 a. m.; 1·05, 2·35, 3, 5·55, 6, 8·20, and 10·20 p m.
The 8·05 and 9·25 a. m. down trains, and 2·30, 3·45, 5·05, and 5·45 up trains, will not stop on the Germantown Branch.
Passengers taking the 7·25 a. m. and 6·40 p. m. trains from Germantown will make close connections with the trains for New York at Intersection Station.
TO CHESNUT HILL—6, 7, 7·35, 9·05, 10, 12 a. m., 2·30, 3·45, 5·05, 5·45, 7, 8, 9, 11, 11·40 p. m.
SUNDAY—7·45, 9·05 a. m., 12·45 noon, 2·15, 5·40, 7, 8·45, p. m.
FROM CHESNUT HILL—6·10, 7·10, 7·50, 8·30, 9·10, 10·50, 11·40 a. m., 1·40, 3·40, 5·45, 6·25, 6·55, 8·50, 10·15, 11·10 p. m.
Sunday—7·50, 8·45 a. m., 12·45, noon, 2·15, 5·40, 8, 10 p. m.
TO CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN—6·05, 7·30, 9, and 11·05 a.m., 12·05, m., 1·30, 3,4, 4·40, 5, 5·30, 6 25, 8 05, 10·20, and 11·45 p. m.
Sunday—7·30, 9 a. m., 1·30, 3, 7·15, and 9·30 p. m.
FROM NORRISTOWN—5·30, 6·30, 7, 7·40, 8, 8 50, 11 a. m., 1, 2·30, 3·30, 4·30, 6, 6 15, 8, 10 p. m.
Sunday—7, 9 a. m., 1·15, 5, 7, 9·30 p. m.
TO MANAYUNK—6·05, 7·30, 9, 10 05, 11·05 a. m. 12·05 noon, 12·45, 1·30, 3, 4, 4 40, 5, 5·30, 6·15, 7·05, 8·05, 9·05, 10·20, 11·45 p. m.
Sunday—7·30, 8, 9, 10 a. m., 12·40 noon, 1·30, 2·10, 3, 4·45, 7·15, 9·30 p. m.
FROM MANAYUNK—6, 6·58, 7 34, 8·05, 8 22, 9·30, 10·45, 11·30 a. m., 1·48, 2·15, 3, 3·58, 5, 5·35, 6·45, 7·45, 8·30, 9·45, 10·30 p m.
Sunday—7·30, 9, 9·30, 10·50 a m., 1 30, 1·45, 2·10, 5·30, 6, 7 30, 10 p. m.
PLYMOUTH BRANCH.—Leave Philadelphia at 7·30, 11·45 a. m. and 5 p. m. Leave Oreland at 6·15, 10 a. m., and 3·30 p. m.
Sunday—Leave Philadelphia at 9 a. m. and 7·15 p. m.
Sunday—Leave Oreland at 6·30 a m. and 4·30 p. m.
The 7·40 a. m. train from Norristown does not stop at Magee's, Pott's Landing, Domino or Schus' Lane.
The 8 a. m. train from Norristown stops at Conshohocken and Manayunk only.
The 4 p. m. train up from Philadelphia is the only train that stops at Domino Lane.
Chester Valley Railroad—Leave Philadelphia at 4·40 p. m. Leave Downingtown at 6·40 a m.
Phœnixville Train—Leaves Philadelphia at 9 a. m. and 1·30 p. m. Leaves Phœnixville at 12·25 and 5·20 p. m.
Perkiomen Railroad leaves Ninth and Green at 1·30 p. m. Returning, arrives at Ninth and Green at 6·20 p. m.
Passengers taking the 7·30 and 7·35 and 6·30 p. m. trains from Ninth and Green streets will make close connection with trains for New York at Intersection.
The 12·30 and 5 p. m. trains from New York stop at Intersection.
G. A. NICOLLS,
General Superintendent.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD—THE SHORT MIDDLE ROUTE TO THE LEHIGH AND WYOMING VALLEYS, NORTHERN PENNSYLVANIA, SOUTHERN AND INTERIOR NEW YORK, BUFFALO, CORRY, ROCHESTER, THE GREAT LAKES, AND THE DOMINION OF CANADA.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
Takes effect December 19, 1870.
Fifteen Daily Trains leave Passenger Depot, corner of Berks and American streets (Sundays excepted), as follows:—
7·00 A. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.
At 7·35 A. M. (Express), for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Williamsport, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Pittston, Towanda, Waverley, Elmira, and in connection with the ERIE RAILWAY for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Rochester, Cleveland, Chicago, San Francisco, and all points in the Great West.
8·25 A. M. (Accommodation) for Doylestown.
9·45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Williamsport, Mahanoy City, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, Hackettstown, Schooley's Mountain, and N. J. Central and Morris and Essex Railroads.
11 A. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington
1·15 and 5·20 and 8·15 P. M., for Abington.
1·45 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Hazleton.
2·20 P. M. (Accommodation) for Doylestown.
At 3·20 P. M. (Bethlehem Accommodation) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, and Coplay.
4·15 P. M. (Mail) for Doylestown.
5·00 P. M. for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.
6 20 P. M. (Accommodation) for Lansdale.
11·30 P. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.
The Fifth and Sixth streets, Second and Third streets, and Union Lines City Cars run to the Depot.
TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA FROM
Bethlehem at 8·55, and 10·35 A. M.; 2·15, 5·05, and 8·35 P. M.
Doylestown at 8·35 A. M., 4·40 and 6·35 P. M.
Lansdale at 7·30 A. M.
Fort Washington at 9·20 and 11·20 A. M., 3·10 P. M.
Abington at 2·35, 6·55, and 9 35 P. M.
ON SUNDAYS.
Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9·30 A. M.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2·00 P. M.
Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7 A. M.
Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4·00 P. M.
Tickets sold and baggage checked through to principal points at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage & Express Office, No. 168 S. Fifth street.
Dec. 19, 1870. ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.
COMMENCING MONDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1870
Trains will leave Dep

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

UNIVERSITY BOAT CLUB.

The University of Pennsylvania Encourages Rowing—Boat Club Organized—Race on the Schuylkill.

The University of Pennsylvania has determined to encourage physical as well as mental training. Following the lead of the old educational halls of Europe, and of Harvard and Yale of this country, the managers decided to allow the students to organize a boating crew for rowing on the Schuylkill. Yesterday afternoon a number of students organized into two crews, and selecting the barges Augusta and Echo, proceeded to Columbia Bridge for a contest. The following are the names of the young gentlemen composing the crews:—

CREW OF THE AUGUSTA.

No. 1.	Horace Burt, weight	148 lbs
2.	William Hopkins, weight	152 lbs
3.	Arthur Burt, weight	135 lbs
4.	Jos. A. Hutchinson, Jr., weight	141 lbs
5.	Alfred Carver, weight	130 lbs
6.	Wm. H. Addicks, weight	135 lbs
Coxswain,	Robert Smith, weight	125 lbs
	Total weight	956 lbs
	Weight of crew without coxswain	841 lbs

CREW OF THE ECHO.

This crew belongs to the freshman class, and is selected from the members of the Delta Psi Society.

No. 1.	M. Robinson, weight	126 lbs
2.	C. Biddle, weight	184 lbs
3.	N. Trotter, weight	126 lbs
4.	W. P. Biddle, weight	118 lbs
5.	L. Paul, weight	179 lbs
6.	S. Trotter, weight	125 lbs
Coxswain,	Mr. Harvey, weight	85 lbs
	Total weight	843 lbs
	Weight without coxswain	758 lbs

Judge, William Parker Newlin, Jr.
Referee, Fred. P. Addicks, of Vesper Club.
Starter, Mr. Sharswood, of Undine Club.

The course was from Columbia Bridge to Turtle Rock, a distance of a mile and a half, and was won by the Augusta, she having passed the judge's stand 43 seconds in advance of the Echo, and making the time just nine minutes. A large number of the friends of the university lined the river banks, and greeted with applause the first effort in this line of the young gentlemen.

HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

Meeting Last Evening—Receipt of Important Documents—The English Historical Society.

The Historical Society of Pennsylvania held a meeting last evening in their rooms in the Athenæum Building, Sixth and Adelphia streets. John William Wallace, Esq., President, occupied the chair.

The librarian, Joseph Shrigley, Esq., reported having received since last month ninety-eight books, ninety-one pamphlets, three manuscripts, and among them two volumes of Friends' tracts, from Joseph S. Elkington; transactions of the Academy of Arts and Sciences, a biographical sketch of William Francis Judson, from Dr. O. A. Judson; history of Franklin, from Dr. A. Woodward; historical manual concerning the three battles at Trenton and Princeton, 1776–77, from C. C. Haven; the history of Wyalusing. From members of the Library Committee—A memorial of the life and writings of Dr. Cartwright Hawkins, memoirs, two volumes; journal and correspondence of Lord Auckland, in two volumes; life of the Earl of Clarendon, three volumes of the first Earl of Malmesbury, four volumes of Priests' travels in America, 1793.

From Alfred Cope, Esq., a complete set of the publications of English Historical Society, twenty-nine volumes. From the Royal Academy of Science, Munich, two volumes. From Rev. A. M. Colton, a memorial of Deacon Walter Colton. From Rev. LeRoy J. Halsey, memoir of Dr. Lewis W. Green. From the Association of Science, Govlitz, Upper Lusatier, the manuscripts with letters from Thomas Hamilton to Thomas Cruse, 1794; ledger of Cashier of United States Sanitary Fair for the Sanitary Commission, 1864, and several papers, containing autographs of Philadelphians, from 1781 to 1821.

There were also received from Robert Newell twelve photographic views of buildings in Philadelphia; from William Myers, several mementoes of Philadelphia fire companies and a portrait of Henry C. Carey.

A letter was read from Mr. Armstrong, accepting an invitation to read a paper on the life of the late Mr. Hazzard.

The death of Benjamin Marshall was announced, and fitting action ordered to be taken in the premises.

Mr. Henry Winsor was elected to membership, after which the meeting adjourned.

COLORS AT HALF-MAST.—We were in error yesterday in stating that Captain Robert Vance, in charge of one of the line of propellers running between this city and Richmond, Va., died on board of his vessel. He died at his home in Camden, after an illness of six weeks, and was surrounded by his family, from whom he received the most affectionate attention in his last moments. Captain Vance was a noble specimen of manhood, and he obtained the cordial esteem of all who became acquainted with him. He was reared to a life of hardship, but by his strict attention to duty, by his probity, and by his quick intelligence he won the confidence of his employers, and during the late Rebellion he obtained an independent command, and acquitted himself with credit. Captain Vance was quiet and unobtrusive in his manners, but bold and decisive in the hour of danger; he was generous to a fault, and most kind to the unfortunate and helpless, and his death will be greatly regretted by a large number of his fellow-shipmasters and the shipmates to whom he was endeared by a thousand tender ties, and who will be eager to offer consolation to his mourning family.

A DRUNKEN INVALID.—William O'Rourke, thirty-five years of age, is a bricklayer by profession and a Delawarian by birth. He has been working in Trenton, New Jersey, and yesterday, while employed on a building in that place, he fell from a scaffold and nearly knocked the top of his head off. The caput was bandaged up, and William started for his Southern home; but he got drunk on the cars, and, in his alcoholic mystification, he jumped off the cars at Frankford. In this place he wandered around guzzling whisky to such an extent that he was unable to stand any longer, and in this condition he was taken to the station-house. He tore the bandage from his head, and started the wound bleeding so profusely that the officers thought he would die from the loss of blood. A physician eventually succeeded in stopping the wound, which feat having been accomplished, the injured man was sent to the Episcopal Hospital.

BURGLARY IN CHESTER.—On Friday night last the dwelling of Mr. Crozier, at Chester, was entered by burglars, who took away $300 worth of silverware. Diligent search was made for the ruffians, but without success. Very curiously, Officer Gillen, of the Sixteenth district, on Saturday morning last found a horse and wagon standing at the corner of Fortieth and Walnut streets, and under the seat of the wagon he found a large silver cake-basket, containing the initials "A. C. C." The property was taken possession of, and this morning a Mr. John Ward, of Tinicum, arrived in town in search of a horse and wagon, which had been stolen from his stable the same night that Mr. Crozier's house was entered. He was directed to the station house, and there identified the horse and wagon as his property. The supposition is that the burglars cracked the first residence, then stole the horse and wagon to get away with the plunder. The cake-basket was rather too large to be concealed under their clothing, so they left it behind in the wagon.

THROWN FROM A WAGON.—Car No. 19 of the Union Line yesterday ran off the track at Ninth and Spring Garden streets and sidled into the wagon of Mr. Bayard Robinson. The vehicle was considerably broken, and Mr. Robinson thrown on the cobble-stones. Fortunately he was not hurt.

PETTY THEFT.—Alderman Dallas has sent to prison one Robert Curry, who was arrested on South Thirteenth street yesterday for stealing a shovel worth about three dollars.

THE ORPHANS.

The Anniversary of the Philadelphia Orphan Asylum This Morning—The Reports for the Year.

At noon to-day the fifty-sixth anniversary exercises of the Philadelphia Orphan Asylum were held in the Asylum building, Eighteenth and Cherry streets. A large audience of the friends of the institution were in attendance.

The exercises were conducted by Rev. Daniel March, D. D. The children gave recitations, dialogues, singing, and addresses for the benefit of the visitors.

The following report of the doings of the society for the year was read by the secretary, Miss Maria Tilghman:—

The managers of the Orphan Society of Philadelphia have the honor of submitting to their patrons the annual report of their proceedings during the fifty-sixth year of their existence as a society.

They have the unspeakable satisfaction of presenting their orphan family to their friends in the enjoyment of perfect health.

There are seventy-five children now in the asylum, forty-two of whom are boys and thirty-three girls. Fourteen have been admitted during the year, and thirteen have been indentured into respectable families, who annually render an account of their charges to the active and vigilant Binding Committee. In addition to these a remarkably interesting little girl, aged six years, has been adopted to fill the place of an only child.

The usual routine in the asylum has also been disturbed by the marriage of three of the girls reared in the house, two of whom have been for many years employed as faithful teachers in the school, and the other as a much-trusted assistant in the family.

The managers thankfully acknowledge the continued labors for the spiritual well-being of the children, of Mr. Geiger and his assistants in the Sunday-school. To them and to the maternal care of the excellent matron the managers feel they can safely trust the highest interests of the children.

In their last annual report the managers announced to the society that they had selected a plan and made arrangements for the erection of an asylum on the property purchased by them a year before, at Haddington, West Philadelphia. They are happy in being able to state that their building is now nearly finished, and will be ready to receive its inmates before the first of July.

This is the third asylum that has been built by this society since its formation, in the year 1814. The first was erected on the present site, consisting at that time of a lot of 90 feet on Cherry street, by 134 feet on Eighteenth street, which was presented to the society by Messrs. Robert Ralston, Samuel Archer, Samuel Richards, and Samuel Wetherill, Jr. The cost of the building and of enclosing the ground was $20,695, exclusive of insurance. It was finished and occupied in the year 1817, and was destroyed by fire on the night of January 21, 1822. Twenty-three children, seventeen of whom were sleeping in the third story, perished in the flames. The family at the time consisted of ninety children.

This dreadful calamity aroused the sympathies of all who heard of it. A public meeting was held on the following day, ward committees were formed to make collections, and the sum of $32,417 was soon after placed in the hands of the managers. There was an insurance of $6000 on the building, and the sum of $8000 was also granted by the Legislature—the only occasion on which the State has extended any aid to this important charity.

During the course of the following year the present house was built, after a plan presented to the managers by Mr. William Strickland, on the site before occupied. The cost of erecting this building, the first and second stories being arched and fireproof, amounted to $24,300. The enclosing of the lot cost $3000 additional.

The asylum was then in the open country. In the half century that has intervened, the vast city has so enclosed it with its walls of brick and stone, as to render a change of location most desirable for the children. Your managers and their advisers also believed it more advantageous to the charity to dispose of the valuable property now occupied by the asylum, and purchase and build elsewhere, than to undertake the expensive repairs and alterations that had become necessary to the well-being of the family.

The site selected for the purpose is a beautiful one, on the brow of the hill at Haddington, high, healthy, commanding an extensive view, and easily reached by the West Philadelphia Passenger Railway. The asylum fronts towards the east on Sixty-fourth street, between Landsdowne and Haddington avenues. It is built of stone, quarried on the place, lined with brick, with an air space between, and consists of a centre building, 44 feet in front by 102 feet in depth, and two stories high, with a French roof, forming an additional story. The wings are each 44 by 60 feet, and two stories high; in these are the dormitories, and beneath them the play-rooms and bath-rooms. They are separated from the main building by stair halls 16 by 17 feet, of fireproof construction. At the other end of each dormitory is an additional stairway of stone; the whole width of the house, including these stairways, is 208 feet.

Mr. Hutton, the architect who furnished the plan and has given his personal attention to the construction of the building to the entire satisfaction of the managers, estimates that the cost of its erection will be about $65,000. To this must be added the expense of the water wheel, the gas apparatus, and that of improving and enclosing the grounds.

By referring to the treasurer's report it will be seen that this great outlay has been met by the sale of the investments of the society, from which its income has hitherto been derived. The managers look forward to replacing these sums by the sale of the property on Eighteenth street, which could not be disposed of until the new asylum was nearly ready to receive the family. Meantime the expenses of furnishing and removal will press heavily upon them, and compel them to ask assistance of their friends. They feel confident that they will not ask in vain. The same generous sympathy which raised this asylum from its ashes in the darkest hour of the existence of the society will be given when it is needed in a happier time.

Nearly one thousand children have been provided for in the asylum, and with God's blessing in disposing the hearts of His people to aid in the good work, many thousands of innocent and friendless orphans will yet be led into the paths of wisdom, virtue, and happiness, within the shelter of the new asylum.

The treasurer's report was also read by Mrs James Bayard, treasurer. It stated that the balance left in the treasury from last year was $8063·90, and this, together with sums derived from donations, subscriptions, legacies, and other sources of revenue, made the total receipts $68,259·81. Of this amount, $13,980 were expended for the maintenance of the asylum, and the remainder has been paid toward the new building.

The following ladies were then elected to serve as managers for the term of 1871–'72:—

Mrs. Stephen Colwell, President.
Miss Elizabeth Fisher, Vice-President.
Mrs. James Bayard, Treasurer.
Miss Maria Tilghman, Secretary.

Mrs. J. Price Wetherill, Mrs. Erskine Hazard, Miss Mary Smith, Miss Elizabeth Brown, Mrs. Alexander Biddle, Mrs. Alexander Henry, Mrs. G. M. Conarroe, Mrs. Henry J. Biddle, Miss Mary Otto, Miss Hetty Cooper, Mrs. Benjamin P. Williams, Mrs. Joseph P. Smith, Mrs. J. I. Clark Hare, Mrs. George C. Morris, Mrs. Theodore Cuyler, Mrs. George Vaux, Mrs. H. Lenox Hodge, Mrs Joseph Kirkbride, Miss Elizabeth Perot, Mrs. Wistar Morris.

LARCENY OF SILVERWARE.—A man named William Menger was arrested yesterday morning endeavoring to steal a lot of silverware from the residence of William Hacker, No. 161 Wistar street, Germantown. Mrs. Hacker heard the accused enter the house about 11 o'clock in the morning, and going down stairs saw the fellow emerging with a basket of silverware. She had him arrested and handed over to the custody of a police officer, who took him before Alderman Thomas. The defendant was held in $1000 bail. He was sent to this city last night, the authorities at Germantown fearing he would escape from the old tumble-down cells in the Town Hall.

A PAIR OF ROWDIES.—John Kirk and James Nixon are reported to be "the worst kind of corner-loungers." They, with others, have for some time past been in the habit of planting themselves on the corner of Dauphin and Amber streets, and making night riotous by their vulgarities. A lady passing that point is sure to be insulted. Last night a sally was made upon the gang, and the pair mentioned above were taken in custody. Alderman Heins held each in bail.

BURGLARY ON PINE STREET.—A watchman who had been employed to guard the dwelling of ex-Postmaster Hall, at the corner of Forty-first and Pine streets, last night about 9 o'clock found that the house had been entered by thieves, who gave the place a thorough ransacking from cellar to roof. Mr. Hall left with his family for the country only yesterday. What goods were carried off is not known.

FOR CITY SOLICITOR.—The Republican members of the bar, headed by William M. Meredith, Eli K. Price, David Paul Brown, and F. Carroll Brewster, are recommending General Collis for this office.

OUR SCHOOLS.

Annual Report of the President of the Board of Public Education, M. Hall Stanton—The Growth and Necessities of our School System.

This afternoon, at the regular meeting of the Board of Public Education, President M. Hall Stanton read his annual report, from which we take the following:—

In submitting the accompanying annual report for the year ending 31st of December, 1870, the President desires to thank the board for the favorable consideration with which the suggestions thrown out and measures recommended by him in a former annual report were received by his colleagues, and invite their attention to a review of the work and the progress of the public school system during 1870.

THE SCHOOLS AND NUMBER OF PUPILS IN ATTENDANCE.

The public schools of Philadelphia had	
In attendance on 31st of December, 1870	82,891
" " " 1869	81,283
Increase	1,608
Total number of public schools	380
Total number of public school teachers	1539

AMOUNT APPROPRIATED BY CITY COUNCILS AND THE EXPENDITURES FOR THE SUPPORT OF THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS DURING 1870.

Appropriated by Councils	$1,231,024·67
Expended as follows:—	
In salaries of teachers	743,111·02
In rents of school houses	33,495·25
In repairs and additions	53,446·01
In furnaces and stoves	13,201·51
In housekeepers' wages	79,223·29
In furniture	32,532·53
In printing and petty expenses	8,154·16
In clerk hire	2,900·00
In ground rents	36,893·85
In fuel	50,460·17
In books and stationery	99,220·01
In night schools	5,626·60
In music	9,374·74
In general expenses	29,502·57
Making the current expenses of year	$1,197,901·74
And leaving a balance of to the credit of the city. (Merged.)	33,122·33

THE EDUCATIONAL INTERESTS COMMITTED TO THE BOARD.

The interests committed to our care, gentlemen of the board, yield in importance to no others in this vast city. Whether we consider the extent of the appropriations yearly made, and expended under our supervision; the large number of persons employed, and the large number of children instructed in our schools, or the far-reaching consequences, both to individuals and to the community, that must result from the faithful or unfaithful performance of our duties; in any and all these points of view we cannot but recognize the dignity and responsibility of the charge.

The education of the young is a subject the importance of which has been so long tacitly acquiesced in, and so often ably argued, that a complete statement of its claims upon the consideration of the citizen is neither expected nor desired in this place. It is nevertheless true that too many, who should understand and estimate it at its real value, are so absorbed in the pursuits of wealth and the development of a material prosperity that they not only fail to appreciate the public school system, but regard the taxes levied for its support as onerous and excessive.

Strangely enough, they forget that education is the essential preliminary to the material progress to which they devote themselves and in which they so rejoice. The industrial activity of the day, with the material wealth in which it results, is of comparatively recent growth. It is due to the quickened energies of the inventive intellect, which are due, in their turn, to the increased and increasing intelligence of labor.

Need it be added that the intelligence of labor is due entirely to the diffusion of education among the masses, which is peculiarly and pre-eminently the boast of modern times?

The wealth, therefore, that groans under the burden of the school tax and would seek its diminution, or, at least, evade its legitimate increase, owes its existence to the education which it contemns.

Intelligence and skill are no longer confined to classes, but are developed by our free system wherever they are found.

The laborer sees his interest in the increased productiveness of machinery, and seeks to contrive it. The supposed conflicts of labor and capital are daily being reconciled, and not only are the known resources of the community more carefully husbanded, but new means of wealth are opened up, so that the prospect is literally unbounded.

When we consider, moreover, that the inventions of the past fifty years are but an earnest of those which are certain to be made as science continues her investigations and discoveries, we must acknowledge the obligation to provide with an enlarged liberality for the instruction of the masses, which, in the future as in the past, must precede as an indispensable condition all material progress and prosperity.

Costly though it be, we thus see that education secures a direct pecuniary return that infinitely overbalances the original outlay.

It is important that this argument, although it is doubtless the lower and utilitarian view of the question, should be urged persistently and forcibly upon the tax-payer. Important as economy doubtless is in the administration of public affairs, there is no department where there is more danger of it being misapplied than in this. There are many things in which cheapness may constitute a recommendation, but teaching, which is, in truth, incapable of valuation by the rude and imperfect standards of the market, may be obtained at a cost so reduced as to deprive it of all its worth, and render it a source of injury rather than of benefit. Let it be hoped, then, that henceforward the low cost of our school system shall no longer be its vaunt, but let our aim rather be to increase its efficiency, its thoroughness, its comprehensiveness, in the confidence that however much it may cost, the community will not only be better, more intelligent and happier, but in the end actually richer, through its agency.

ANOTHER view, in close connection with the foregoing, is that the continued prosperity of a community depends not only on the multiplication of its resources, but also upon the intelligence and skill with which these resources are managed and distributed. Of a surety education, and education universally and freely diffused, is essential to secure this intelligence and skill. Especially is this so in a country which, like our own, assumes to be self-governing.

The complicated relations between capital and labor are not only difficult to comprehend, but they give rise, if not understood, to those ignorant and dangerous jealousies between the rich and the poor which, in France to-day, are sapping the foundations of society.

Educate the masses, and you reduce the number of the poor by teaching labor how to make itself rich. Educate the masses, and you teach the poor that capital is their best friend, without which their estate would be tenfold more wretched.

Government, too, is a science which only intelligence can master. Good government is the only security for property; and what hope of good government can there be with us, without the widest diffusion of education among those masses who, at last, shape and control the administration of its every department?

Were there time, these arguments could be enforced in detail, so as to insure conviction in every doubting mind. But enough has been said to suggest the line of thought. Enough has been said to show that education, not merely in its elementary but in its higher branches, should be provided, at least to that point where the youthful mind can be safely trusted to follow up and perfect its own development. It is a mistake to suppose that the rudiments are all for which a free system should make provision. We ought rather to emulate our German contemporaries, who, in their burgher schools, prescribe a range of study as broad, nay, in some respects even broader, than that pursued in our High School.

CENTRAL HIGH SCHOOL.

This institution continues not merely to flourish, but to improve. Never before has its teaching been more practical in its tendency. Never has its working been more harmonious, whether we regard the relations of the faculty among themselves, or the relations between the faculty and the students. The course of study remains as during the previous year, but is conducted with even greater spirit and efficiency. The stock of apparatus and models is being rapidly and judiciously increased. The graduates have recently, in many instances, taken and acceptably filled positions which have fairly tested the efficiency of the instruction given them. The principal and professors, a majority of whom, it should be remembered, are themselves graduates of the institution, deserve and have the confidence and commendation of the community. They are raising their school to a height of usefulness and popularity which makes it more than ever the pride of the school system. Its classes are so overcrowded that already an enlarged and improved building is becoming an acknowledged necessity. For several terms past admission has been denied to many who claimed to possess the requisite qualifications. The average attendance for 1870 was over 550, which, it is believed, is quite unparalleled in the history of the school. Nothing, it would seem, is needed but the cordial sympathy and support of the public to insure a continued and increasing prosperity.

THE NORMAL SCHOOL.

This school also prospers. Its principal and teachers labor earnestly, and the results are commensurate with their labors. Not only does it prepare trained instructors for the lower schools, a function, the importance of which is universally confessed, but it is also its noble province to develop a true type of womanhood. It provides for woman an education which can lift her above the mere accomplishments and graces, and give to her mind the breadth and completeness of development to which its native endowments unquestionably entitle it. It fulfils its twofold mission well, and its teachers are deserving of all credit. It is still earnestly hoped that the erection of a building capable of accommodating the increasing numbers of grammar school pupils, who semi-annually seek and are denied admission, will no longer be delayed.

It is with a feeling akin to mortification that we read of the dedication, in Boston, to the purposes of a High and Normal School, of a building capable of receiving 1200 pupils, erected at a cost of $300,000.

If a city containing not 300,000 souls can do this, what may not reasonably be expected from Philadelphia with its immense population and wealth?

Before closing our remarks here it is but just to state that at the

TWO STATED EXAMINATIONS

of candidates for certificates of qualification to teach in the public schools, held in 1870, the number of certificates awarded was 211, and of this number 164 were from the Normal School. No stronger evidence can be desired of the wise management and efficiency of the Philadelphia Normal School.

THE NIGHT SCHOOLS

were increased in number during 1870, and although the added cost was light, the additional amount of good accomplished was incalculable. The appropriations for such schools should be still further enlarged, so that they may be placed upon a permanent footing, and treated as a constant and essential element in the school system. They were 14 in number, with an average attendance of 3100 pupils in charge of 50 teachers.

They were kept open during 21 weeks, and it must be admitted, on all hands, that these schools have proved a potent means of elevating the poorer classes both intellectually and morally.

VOCAL MUSIC.

The position of music, as one of the branches of study in our public schools, is no longer an uncertain one. Those who were the original advocates for its introduction into our course of instruction, and who have ever been found battling in its behalf, now have the satisfaction of seeing their efforts crowned with success. By the revised graded course lately adopted by the board, the study of vocal music is made to commence in the primary and to continue through all the higher grades of schools.

The zeal and energy of Professor Louis, the indefatigable superintendent of this department, and his faithful assistants, have been productive of the most gratifying progress on the part of the pupils, and results which are far in excess of the expectations entertained by even the most sanguine, and more than commensurate with the slender means at command, have been accomplished.

We hazard little in saying that vocal music as a study in our public schools is daily growing in the favor of the masses of our citizens. It would be strange, indeed, if the fact were otherwise, when we consider the refining and elevating influence of music, its great value as an aid to the preservation of order and discipline in the school-room, and the addition which it brings to the delights of the home circle.

Through the courtesy of the Boston School Committee, Professor Luther W. Mason, the able superintendent of music in the primary schools of that city, was permitted to devote a considerable portion of the fall and winter of 1870 to the schools of the Second, Tenth, and Twenty-fifth sections of this district, for the purpose of there demonstrating the system of musical instruction in the public schools of Boston. The progress made by the pupils during the time they were thus committed to his charge has, it is understood, been entirely satisfactory. The system in question is said to be the most approved and perfect one in use. It has the merit of simplicity, is attractive to the scholars, and is at once economical and efficient by reason of the fact that the regular teachers in the schools become subject to intelligent supervision of skilled superintendents, the instructors in this as they are in the other branches of study.

THE PROFESSIONAL TEACHER, HIS IMPORTANCE, HIS PAY, AND HIS PROSPECTS.

A few words with reference to the teacher may not unfitly conclude this report.

Admitting the importance of education and of a system of schools maintained at the public charge for its free diffusion among the masses, it cannot be doubted that, for the efficiency of such schools, good teaching is the cardinal and central necessity. To secure good teaching is the first duty of those who have in charge the establishment and maintenance of such a system. But how is this to be done? Many rare qualities enter into the composition of the able teacher. Natural ability of a high order and acquirements which implies the outlay of both time and money. To men and women who combine these advantages in an equal degree, the world, especially in this age and country, opens many avenues of labor and offers tempting and satisfactory rewards. What is there to induce them to choose the profession of teaching?

The profession is noble and, indeed, is second to none in the dignity and importance of its sacred function. In the spiritual satisfaction which arises from the sense of a high duty ably and faithfully discharged, there is enough to satisfy the most sensitive and gifted nature. But of those rewards which the world prizes most and which, in the nature of things, all of us are compelled to seek, the rewards, in short, which make up the market value of labor, there is in Philadelphia such scanty provision that, in the estimation of those best qualified to speak, it is not merely probable, but certain, that in a few years the supply of competent teachers will fail to meet the demand, and the consequent degeneracy of the schools be an inevitable calamity. It is idle to multiply school-houses and books and other instrumentalities unless you can supply the intelligence, integrity, and skill which alone can give them life and meaning.

The teacher, who, moulding the destinies of our youth, really holds in the hollow of his hand the very future of our nation, is paid at a rate which barely places him on a level with the unskilled laborer who ministers to our lowest and most material wants.

A slight increase has been granted recently, for which all praise is due to the Councils of our city, but the inadequacy of the salaries, even with that increase, must be apparent to every unprejudiced mind. There is no inducement offered to the professional teacher. On the contrary, every one employed in our schools must live in the hope that sooner or later, some means of escape into another and more lucrative employment may be presented. And the unfortunate who remains performs his daily work with the oppressive sense that its inferior compensation degrades him in the eyes of his fellow-citizens, and, what is worse, exposes him, in the event of sickness or misfortune or old age, to the horrors of destitution. * * * *

We therefore ask, in closing, the public favor and support for the system in all its grades, High, Normal, grammar secondary, and primary schools. All are now in a flourishing condition, and need but the generous approval of the community, with a still more enlarged liberality on the part of our friends in Councils, to insure for them a future of still greater usefulness.

Respectfully submitted,
M. HALL STANTON,
President.

ANOTHER DODGE.

An Ingenious Swindler on his Travels.

Another of the horde of ingenious swindlers is on his travels. Yesterday he called upon a lady in this city and stated that he had visited her husband at his office for the purpose of giving him a draft for $1200. Unfortunately the gentleman was not in, and he was directed to call upon his wife, whom, he was pleased to observe, he then confronted. As an evidence of the genuineness of his cause, he presented her with this note, which had accompanied the draft to her husband:—

BALTIMORE, May 1st, 1871.

Mr. ——

Enclosed you will find my note drawn to your own personal order, amounting to $1200, payable at the West Philadelphia Bank on presentation in person only. You will please pay the dues on the delivery of the package, and oblige,

Yours truly, THOMAS H. WARD.

P. S. You never expected this so soon. T. H. W.

The draft called for $1200 on presentation, and placed the dues at $9·50.

The lady did not want her husband to lose the $1200 for $9·50, and so paid the dues, received in return the letter, draft, and a receipt from Adams Express Co., and parted with the messenger, felicitating herself on the recovery of a debt. What was her inexpressible chagrin when upon the return of her husband she discovered that the whole affair was a swindle, and the draft not worth the paper it was written upon.

DANGEROUS ILLNESS OF DR BLACKBURN.—Fire Marshal Blackburn is now lying very ill at his residence, suffering from an attack of pneumonia. The Doctor was stricken ill on Thursday last, and this morning he was so feeble that his life is in danger.

BAD BOY.—A lad of twelve years, named John Motches, is now in jail for stealing $12 from the cash-drawer of a store at Twentieth and Fitzwater streets yesterday. John and another boy went into the store, got away with the "swag," and then divided it.

DOOR-MATS.—John Leary yesterday stole a door-mat from the step of a house in Pine street, above Ninth. In the afternoon he was arrested at Eighth and South streets, and has been sent to prison by Alderman Morrow.

FRIEDENFEST.

The Great German Jubilee—More Particulars of the Teutonic Demonstration—The Butchers and the Brewers.

The Pennsylvania Railroad has announced its intention of running excursion trains from Pittsburg and Erie to this city, to accommodate those who wish to attend the great demonstration of Monday next. The tickets will be good until Wednesday next.

The members of the 5th Pennsylvania Cavalry regiment met last night at the house of Colonel Kleinz, and resolved to participate in the parade. They will wear a military cap, soldier's blouse, black pantaloons, and white gloves.

The teachers of the various German schools in the city met also at No. 229 Brown street and concluded that it would not be advisable for the children to turn out *en masse*, but each school might participate by itself.

In the 3d Regiment Infantry, General Ballier commanding, which will occupy a prominent position in the First division, will appear a prototype of the Prussian Crown Prince, "Our Fritz."

The aids to Marshal Stein, of the Second division, will be Messrs. John F. Hulsemann, John Misch, Christian Mack, John Conrad, John Riblett, John Kraentzler, Charles Grill, George Goebel, Charles Miller, John D. Kise, F. W. Kretzschmer, and Frank Haas.

Last night the butchers held a meeting at the house No. 2104 Coates street, at which the following formation of the line was decided upon:—

Marshal.—Louis Gross.
Sixteen aids on horseback, four from each district.
BAND.
Twenty-four butcher boys on ponies.
Twenty-four butcher journeymen on foot.
A division of butchers on white horses.
The officers,
Messrs. Christian Gross, John Bower, John Stang, and A. Scheibla.
Arrangement Committee—Messrs. Christian Gerne, Conrad Schwartz, Frederick Kœhler, John Weber, and G. Berlinger.
One wagon, bearing a live ox, drawn by nine horses.
Wagons with swine, sheep, lambs, and calves.
Wagon with a sausage-factory operating, the product of which will be distributed
pro bono publico.
Wagon with steam chopping-machine in operation.
Wagon bearing up a smoke house, drawn by six mules. From this sandwiches will be dispensed.
MUSIC.
A committee, consisting of John Hensler, John Steger, John Balt, Peter Stang, George Hausmann, H. Yahker, Conrad Klein, George Seigle, Franz Lambader, Fritz Mann, W. Trefts, L. Ruff, and H. Whitmann, in barouches.
A Division of Butchers, on black horses.
A Division of Butchers, on brown horses.
In all the butchers will turn out above 1000 horsemen.

The brewers also held a meeting and arranged the line in which they would march. They will dress in black pantaloons, white shirts, white aprons, black neckties, and black felt hats, around which will be placed wreaths of hops decorated with ears of barley. The line will be thus:—

Marshals,
Charles Engel, S. Bergdoll, and J. Baltz.
Musicians in a wagon drawn by eight horses, belonging to G. & P. Baltz.
King Gambrinus astride of a huge cask, on a wagon drawn by eight horses belonging to Bergdoll & Psotta.
Wagon upholding a mash-tub, and brewers at work, drawn by eight horses belonging to Bergner & Engel.
Malt wagon, eight horses, Peter Schemau.
Hop wagon, six horses, August Path.
Lager vat, drawn by six horses, C. H. Thiess & Co.
Wagon full of kegs, six horses, G. Esser.
Cooper shop in operation on a wagon, four horses, Philip Speltzer.
Wagon full of beer spigots and bungs, two horses, William W. Fenner.
Ensign of the Gambrinus Beneficial Association and other flags in a wagon, four horses, George Valier.

Besides these there will be one decorated wagon to carry the brewers furnished by each of the following parties:—Orth & Rothaker four horses, Franz Fritsch two horses, Schabel & Gloss six horses, Gross & Schnitzer six horses, Eslenger & Specht four horses, Ritmeyer & Co. four horses, J. Schlotterer & Anheimer four horses, Bergdoll & Psotta six horses, F. Weisgerber four horses, Nutter & Tenfel six horses, Herr Eiselle four horses, M. L. Stein furnishes six horses for the wagon which draws the jolly Gambrinus.

A GAS MAIN BROKEN AND THE REMEDY.—In Germantown yesterday, while workmen were engaged in blasting the rocks on Rittenhouse street, preparatory to laying a new water main, the gas main in the street was broken by the force of the explosion. The main, which is six inches in diameter, was broken short off, and the gas escaping through the earth, was ignited in some way, and burned for several hours. Water had to be poured on the earth to cool it before the workmen could get at the gas main to stop the leakage. The mode of so doing is curious. A hole is bored in the main about a quarter of an inch in diameter, through which a bladder is pushed into the pipe. This bladder is afterwards inflated, completely filling the pipe, and preventing the escape of gas.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Prison Cases.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Finletter.

Liscomb T. Cook pleaded guilty to the charge of stealing two cabinet organs, valued at $75, from James Bellak, at Fifth and Spruce streets, and also two pianos, worth $400, from Lee & Walker. He obtained them from the prosecutors under false pretenses, and then had them sold at auction.

Martin Roseburg pleaded guilty to the charge of stealing books from the Mercantile Library. Being a dentist, he captured works on his profession, and they were found in his possession.

Baines vs. Baines.

Court of Common Pleas—Allison, P. J.

The verdict in this divorce case was for the libellant, granting the husband his divorce.

The Court is now engaged with the case of Matthew Corr vs. Mary Ann Corr, in which the husband applies for divorce on the ground that his wife left him without cause, and remained away over two years.

Judgments.

Supreme Court—Chief Justice Thompson and Justices Read, Agnew, Sharswood, and Williams.

The following is the list of judgments entered by the Supreme Court, now in session at Harrisburg:—

By Thompson, C. J.—In the matter of contested election of McKean, county proceeding reversed. Keating township vs. Sheldon, reversed. Bigamy vs. Stewart, affirmed. Wetmore vs. Fish, reversed. Winch vs. James, affirmed. Brown's appeal affirmed. Smith vs. McNeal, affirmed. Coughlin vs. Souder, reversed v. d. n. Smith vs. Teue, reversed. City of Philadelphia vs. Collins, (Sharswood dissents), affirmed. Hammett and Neal's appeal, affirmed. Brown's appeal, affirmed. Keating vs. Condip, affirmed. Byre vs. John, reversed. Keyser vs. Nickells et al., affirmed. Jacoby vs. Appeal, affirmed.

By Read, J.—Chrisman vs. Roberts, reversed. Hay vs. Hinkleman, affirmed. Donny vs. McKinney, affirmed. Commonwealth vs. Gower, affirmed.

By Agnew, J.—Susquehanna and Wyoming Railroad vs. Quick, reversed. Brooks, etc., vs. Pattes, et al., reversed and modified. Edmunds vs. Harkins (ejectment), reversed. Balsh vs. Oakley, reversed. Woodward vs. Wilson, affirmed. Edmunds vs. Westcott, reversed. Findley's appeal, reversed. Fullmer vs. Sites et al., affirmed. Buehler vs. Rogers, reversed. Mulligan vs. Wehniger, affirmed. Sopp vs. Winpenny, reversed as to Knos Sopp and affirmed as to other defendant. Patton vs. Long, affirmed. Minny vs. Grimes, affirmed. P. R. R. Co. vs. Perry, reversed. McElrath vs. P. & S. R. R. Co., decree modified and case remanded to master. Bunnell vs. Place, reversed. Lancaster vs. Smith (Sharswood dissents), affirmed. Pallant's appeal, concurring opinion.

By Sharswood, J.—Pallant's appeal, reversed. Richards vs. Rote, reversed. Empire Transfer Company vs. Wallace, reversed. Hays vs. Quay, affirmed. Arthur vs. Bascom, affirmed. Stador vs. Nippenose Manufacturing Company, affirmed. Bain vs. Lyle, affirmed. Rauch vs. Miller, affirmed. Miller vs. McCarty, reversed. P. and N. Y. Canal and R. vs. Burnell, affirmed. Do. vs. same, affirmed. Do. vs. same affirmed. Lippincott vs. Low, affirmed. Willard's appeal, reversed. Maynard's appeal, reversed. Moon vs. Cornell, affirmed. Ludwig St. Andrew's Lutheran Church (Agnew dissents), affirmed. City of Philadelphia vs. Miskey, affirmed. Miskey vs. City of Philadelphia, affirmed. Haley vs. City of Philadelphia, reversed.

By Williams, J.—McElwee et ux vs. West Chester and Philadelphia Railroad, affirmed. Whitesides vs. Claflin, reversed. Day vs. Zimmerman, reversed. Kincaid vs. City of Philadelphia, affirmed. Bissell vs. Steel, affirmed.

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